FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 9, 1841. [NO. 1253.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.☜

SHAD AND HERRING.

20 HALF BBLS. SHAD, 1st quality Alewives, Cut HERRING, & Bomarle Fish, now landing from Steamer Cotton Plant, and for sale by GEO. McNEILL.

March 1841. 52-4w

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Office, offers for Sale the following

GROCERIES:

1,500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
Hhds. MOLASSES,
Bags Rio COFFEE,
Do. Laguira do.
Hhds. Muscovado and N. Orleans SUGARS,
Bbls. COPPERAS,
Bags PEPPER and PIMENTO,
Barrels and half barrels Butter CRACKERS,
Cases CROCKERY,
Sugar, Blacking, Writing and Sacking, Salts, Alum, Demijohns, Wines, Claret Wine, London Porter,

&c. &c. Articles will be sold at moderate prices, (for Cash only,) for Cash, or on time, to punctual customers.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

March 1841. 52tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered as a perfect purifier of the blood. They cure Inflammation of the Stomach. They cure Diarrhea and Dysentery. They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Consumption. They will cure all these apparently diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and purify the blood, which, however, nature is not provided, however, with sufficient assistance. Six years this medicine has been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 155 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

☞ *Druggists are never made Agents.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

Agent for Fayetteville,
Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

March 1841. 52tf

NOTICE.

The undersigned, having been appointed Commissioners by the Public Buildings for Sundry counties, for receiving Proposals for the building a Court House at Alexandria, in said county, a House of Brick, 54 feet by 42, two stories high, on the first story and 16 or 18 feet in the second, to be finished off in handsome style, as respecting the finish and touching, as will be given when necessary. Proposals to be left at Norwood's Store, Stamy Creek, will be punctually attended to, as it is desired the building be commenced as early as possible.

E. F. LILLY,
D. FREEMAN,
L. F. CAGLE.

March 20, 1841. 52 3w

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from Pine Park Plantation, near Fayetteville, N. C., on the first of this month, a Negro man named

BILLY,

About 50 years old, of small size, and well known about Fayetteville as a waiter. It is supposed that he is lurking about Fayetteville, he may steer his course either to Alabama, or go to Moore county, about Ivey's. The above reward will be paid for apprehending and lodging him in the nearest Jail. Billy is the property of Mr. C. Broadfoot.

C. J. CAMPBELL.

Fay. N. C., *April* 13, 1841. 45-tf

$200 Reward,

RANAWAY a negro man named BRADLEY. He is a black man, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his face, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said negro was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was purchased by my late young master to Lowndes county, Miss., and sold to a man by the name of Garey, as his young master's statement. I will give the above reward if he is left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Lowndes, Williamson county, Texas, July 3, 1840. 5tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Saddler and Harness Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short notice and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices, a few set Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,

Gig and Saddey ditto, ditto,

Buggy ditto, ditto,

Brass Gig and Carry-all ditto,

Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,

Gig and Wagon Whips,

Wagon Bridles and Collars,

Riding Whips and Spurs,

Saddle Bags,

Bridles and Martingales,

Patent Lace and Morocco,

Brads and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

☞ Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ Work done by me repaired without charge, if from ordinary usage, in a reasonable length of time.

Fay. *April* 27, 1841. 47tf

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a Deed of Trust, executed to us by Vincent Parsons, for the purposes therein mentioned, bearing date the 8th February, 1838, we shall offer for Sale, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on Monday the 12th day of July next, (being the second Monday of said month) for cash, the following tracts or parcels of LAND, lying on the waters of Jones's Creek and Mill Creek, in said County, known as the Morven, Flowers, Pinson, and Cash Lands, containing 2000 acres, more or less, adjoining Samuel Pratt, James Curtis, Pearson, and others, to satisfy said Trust.

JAMES CURTIS,
DUDLEY D. DANIEL, } *Trustees.*

May 8, 1841. 50-t12Jy.

New York
POUDRETTE COMPANY.

THIS Company has been in operation nearly four years. *Present* price of shares *one hundred and five* dollars; and each share is entitled to *fifty* bushels of *Poudrette* every six months, which is equal to fifty *city cart loads* of *stable* manure, for 18 years from March, 1841.

Price of Poudrette 40 cents per bushel, or two dollars a barrel, of four bushels, delivered on board of vessels in this city. Those farmers who wish to obtain this manure regularly, will do well to take shares soon; and those who wish to purchase the article will do well not to wait another year, until they wish to use it.

Owing to the unusually wet season, orders received now cannot be filled under four or five weeks, but it is believed that there will be a supply in June, July and August.

For insure a supply for early Spring use, shares should be taken in time to receive a Fall Dividend, which will prevent disappointment or by a wet Spring like the present; or

Persons at a distance, who desire to make an experiment, can obtain one or more barrels, in turn, by remitting at the rate of two dollars per barrel. A pamphlet will be sent to any person who desires one.

☞ Shares will be sold for the present at $105 each, but they will surely advance in price, notwithstanding the number of dividends will diminish every six months.

D. K. MINOR, *Agent*,
120 *Nassau street, (up stairs.)*

N. B.—It is to be distinctly understood that this Company is in no way connected with the "Urate and Poudrette Company," or "Lodi Manufacturing Company" of Anthony Dey & Peter Barthelemy, on the New Jersey Meadows, which, if report be true, failed, after an expenditure of over $50,000.

New York, May 10, 1840. 51-6w

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

SPLENDID
LOTTERIES.
D. S. GREGORY & CO.,
MANAGERS.

UNION LOTTERY,
CLASS No. 5 FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, D. C., on Saturday, 12th of June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

$35,295.

10,000 Dollars.	3,500 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	3,292 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	3,000 Dollars.

☞ 10 Prizes of 2,000 Dollars.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

VIRGINIA MONONGALIA
LOTTERY,
CLASS F, FOR 1841.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Virginia, on Saturday the 19th June, 1841.

GRAND CAPITALS.

30,000 Dollars.

10,000 Dollars.	2,500 Dollars.
6,000 Dollars.	2,000 Dollars.
5,000 Dollars.	1,747 Dollars.
4,000 Dollars.	

25 Prizes of $1000, 25 of $500, 28 of $300, 200 of $200, &c.

Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto of 25 Quarter ditto 32 50

THREE CAPITALS of $25,000,
AMOUNTING TO
75,000 Dollars.

On SATURDAY, 26th June, 1841, the

UNION LOTTERY,
Class No. 6 for 1841,
Will be drawn at ALEXANDRIA, D. C.

1 of $25,000 } 3 of $25,000
1 of $25,000 } ARE
1 of $25,000 } $75,000!

1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of $5,000, 1 of 2,477, 50 of $1,000,

50 of $300, 50 of $250, 65 of $200, &c.

Tickets only $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Whole Tickets $130 00
Ditto ditto 26 Half ditto 65 00
Ditto ditto 26 Quarter ditto 32 50

☞ For Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Lotteries, address

D. S. GREGORY & Co. Managers,
Washington City, D. C.

☞ Drawings sent immediately after they are over to all who order as above.

May 22, 1841. 51-4wpd

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

ROCKINGHAM
FEMALE INSTITUTION.

THE second session for 1841, commences July 19 Mrs. Green would inform her friends that she has engaged an assistant for the ensuing session possessing every qualification which experience and a perfect acquaintance with the classicks and fine arts require; she will therefore be prepared to instruct a great number of pupils. A few young ladies can be accommodated with board in her family, and many in the village, on very reasonable terms.

The following branches will be taught.

Every variety of English literature, including the higher branches of Mathematicks, Geography and Astronomy on the terrestrial and celestial globes. Music on Organ, Piano, Harp and Guitar, Drawing and Painting, Latin and French languages, Wax work and every variety of embroidery and rug work. Prices have been made as accommodating as can be obtained at any respectable institution.

Prices of tuition to be paid in advance.

H. GREEN.

May 6, 1841. 50-t19Jy.

KINNE'S BLACKSTONE, &c

BLACKSTONE'S COMMENTARIES, reduced to Questions and Answers, by Asa Kinne. Kent's Commentaries, reduced to Questions and Answers, by the same. American Almanac. The Preacher, or Sketches of Sermons. Watts and Rippon's Hymns, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

March 1.



WE are authorized to announce ROBERT WOODY as a Candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Chatham County. 51tf.

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THIS Seminary was incorporated by an act of the last General Assembly, with the above appellation. It is intended for the instruction of Females alone. The charter vests the Trustees with power to confer honorary distinction for literary merit. Under this provision, a course of Studies is prepared, comprising all the branches of a liberal education.—The arrangement and classification of this course are nearly the same with those of other Colleges, and a period of four years is deemed necessary to complete the system. Those Students, however, who may have taken preparatory steps, and qualified themselves for entering the higher classes, may obtain Diplomas in a much less time.

A College edifice is fitted up, with well ventilated rooms, for the residence of Students; and a Steward's Hall, at a convenient distance, for their repast. These, including candles, wood, and the use of a servant in building fires and supplying the rooms with wholesome water, will be had for six dollars a month, or thirty dollars the session of five months. Washing will be at the expense of the Student; also her beddings;—the Trustees supposing this latter may be spared from home without cost or much inconvenience. They will, however, furnish the several rooms with bedsteads, without charge.

Tuition will vary according to the branch of study, from eight dollars to twelve; but in no respect will it exceed twelve dollars by the Session, except in Music; this will be at the rate of $16 the Session, and one dollar for the use of the Piano.

It is desirable that all payments for Board and Tuition be made in advance. If, however, it is not convenient to do so, half only will be required in advance, and the other secured by note, payable at the end of the Session.

The exercises of this Institution will commence on the second Monday in June next, under the direction of the Rev. John R. McIntosh and Miss Caroline M. Jewett, the former is a graduate of Hampden Sidney College, Va., and the latter is from Springfield, Massachusetts,—comes highly recommended for her literary and musical attainments.

The Trustees have thus far progressed with ardor in the cause of female education, and now think they deserve the patronage of the public.

The College is located in Robeson County, N. C., near the Western border, about a mile from Lumber River. Its location is favorable to health, and to the cultivation of the sciences and the liberal arts. Its waving hills and shady groves, the salubrity of the atmosphere, and the transparent purity of its waters, all conspire to render it a most delicious spot of earth; and had it been known to Heathen Mythology, would doubtless have been considered a fit residence for the Muses.

JOHN GILCHRIST,
Secretary to the Board of Trustees.

May 22, 1841. 51-3w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,
Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

April 27, 1841. 47tf

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE

HAS just received and offers for sale, at prices to suit the present diminished state of the currency—

Jaconet and Cambric Muslins; Printed Lawns and Jaconet Muslins; Calicoes and Ginghams; Bombazines, Challys and Muslin-de-Lains; Black Italian Cinchew and a good assortment of light colored Silks; Figured Satin; Striped and plain fancy Handkerchiefs; Ribbons; Linen, Silk and Doe-skin Gloves; Stocks and black Italian Cravats; Suspenders; Hosiery; Vestings; Irish Linen; Diapers; Madras and Cotton Handkerchiefs; Superfine Cloths; Cassimeres; Gamberoons; Crape Drills; Summer Cloths; White and colored Linen Drills; Kentucky Janes; Sattinets; Manchester Shirting and Sheeting; Florence Braid and Straw Bonnets; Palm Leaf Hats and Hoods; Wool Hats; Black and White Summer Hats; Silk and Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; BOOTS, SHOES and PUMPS; HARDWARE; CUTLERY; Hollow Ware; Cut Nails; Collins' Cast Steel Axes; Curriers' Knives; CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE; GROCERIES; Teas; Loaf Sugar; Nutmegs, &c. &c.

April 27, 1841. 47-3m

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried.—His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

COMMERCIAL
AGENCY.
NEW YORK.

THE SUBSCRIBER having made arrangements for transacting a

General Agency and Commission Business,

In this City, is prepared to execute orders entrusted to him for the purchase of all descriptions of MERCHANDISE, SALES OF MANUFACTURED GOODS, PRODUCE, &c. consigned him, to which he will give his unremitted attention.

From his experience in, and long acquaintance with the Trade of North Carolina, he flatters himself he will be enabled to render himself useful to his many friends, whose business he respectfully solicits.

Particular attention will be paid to the selection and styles of Goods adapted to the North Carolina Trade, and in which, from his past experience, he feels confident of being able to give general satisfaction.

GEO. W. HUTTON,
109 John, corner of Pearl st., New York.

New York, April 7, 1841. 45-2m

FOR SALE,

FINE Honey Dew Chewing TOBACCO, Superior Havana CIGARS, and Tobacco cut fine and put up for smoking. Call and see it; I sell low for Cash.

J. E. PATTERSON.

October 29, 1840. 22tf

DOUBLE DAHLIAS.



An invoice of splendid DAHLIAS, from William Prince & Son, of Flushing, Long Island, expected per brig Belle—for sale. The invoice may be seen at the Post Office, where selections can be made.

JOHN McRAE.

Fayetteville, March 23, 1841. 42tf

CASH FOR NEGROES.

25 LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES wanted immediately, from the ages of 12 to 25 years.

C. GODBOLD.

Fayetteville, N. C., Dec. 28, 1840. 30tf

$25 REWARD.

BOUGHT from a Mr. Cox, of the County of Chatham, in the month of February last, a negro man named BEN, of the following description, as near as recollected: Near six feet three or four inches high, somewhat of a brown complexion, knock-kneed, very large flat feet, combs his hair back, with a high forehead, about twenty-four years of age, stutters somewhat when he talks, he seems humble and obedient when spoken to, yet lively and pert. On last Sunday night he took from my Stable my young grey Horse, somewhat drooping on the rump;—he also took a saddle, bridle and blanket, and runaway. He had on a yellow homespun coat, velvet cape, somewhat torn, showing the red padding, &c. I have heard of him in and about Cheraw, S. C. I do not know the direction he will aim for. I am informed that he has been sold out of Wake County Jail, under an act of Assembly. Of this however, I am not certain. I will pay the above reward of twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in any Jail, so that I get him and the horse, or him alone.

ISAAC SULLIVANT.

Wadesborough, Anson County, N. C., May 5, 1841. 49-tf.

Moffat's Vegetable
LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints. Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

FELLOW CITIZENS: You have been assembled in your respective halls of legislation under a proclamation bearing the signature of the illustrious citizen who was so lately called by the direct suffrages of the people to the discharge of the important functions of their chief executive office.—Upon the expiration of a single month from the day of his installation, he has paid the great debt of nature, leaving behind him a name associated with the recollection of numerous benefits conferred upon the country during a long life of patriotic devotion. With this public bereavement are connected other considerations which will not escape the attention of Congress. The preparations necessary for his removal to the seat of Government in view of a residence of four years must have devolved upon the late President heavy expenditures, which, if permitted to burden the limited resources of his private fortune, may tend seriously to the embarrassment of his surviving family; and it is therefore respectfully submitted to Congress whether the ordinary principles of justice would not dictate the propriety of its legislative interposition. By the provisions of the fundamental law, the powers and duties of the high station to which he was elected have devolved upon me, and in the dispositions of the representatives of the people will be found to a great extent a solution of the problem to which our institutions are for the first time subjected.

In entering upon the duties of this office, I did not feel that it would be becoming in me to disturb what had been ordered by my lamented predecessor. Whatever, therefore, may have been my opinion, originally, as to the propriety of convening Congress at so early a day from that of its late adjournment, I found a new and a controlling inducement not to interfere with the patriotic desires of the late President, in the novelty of the situation in which I was so unexpectedly placed. My first wish under such circumstances would necessarily have been to have called to my aid, in the administration of public affairs, the combined wisdom of the two Houses of Congress, in order to take their counsel and advice as to the best mode of extricating the Government and the country from the embarrassments weighing heavily on both. I am then most happy in finding myself, so soon after my accession to the Presidency, surrounded by the immediate representatives of the States and people.

No important changes having taken place in our foreign relations since the last session of Congress, it is not deemed necessary on this occasion to go into a detailed statement in regard to them. I am happy to say that I see nothing to destroy the hope of being able to preserve peace.

The ratification of the treaty with Portugal has been duly exchanged between the two Governments. This Government has not been inattentive to the interests of those of our citizens who have claims on the Government of Spain founded on express treaty stipulations, and a hope is indulged that the representations which have been made to that Government on this subject may lead ere long to beneficial results.

A correspondence has taken place between the Secretary of State and the Minister of Her Britannic Majesty accredited to this Government, on the subject of Alexander McLeod's indictment and imprisonment, copies of which are herewith communicated to Congress.

In addition to what appears from these papers, it may be proper to state that Alexander McLeod has been heard by the Supreme Court of the State of New York on his motion to be discharged from imprisonment, and that the decision of that Court has not as yet been pronounced.

The Secretary of State has addressed to me a paper upon two subjects, interesting to the commerce of the country, which will receive my consideration, and which I have the honor to communicate to Congress.

So far as it depends on the course of this Government, our relations of good-will and friendship will be sedulously cultivated with all nations. The true American policy will be found to cousist in the exercise of a spirit of justice to be manifested in the discharge of all our international obligations, to the weakest of the family of nations as well as to the most powerful. Occasional conflicts of opinion may arise, but when the discussions incident to them are conducted in the language of truth and with a strict regard to justice, the scourge of war will for the most part be avoided. The time ought to be regarded as having gone by when a resort to arms is to be esteemed as the only proper arbiter of national differences.

The census recently taken shows a regularly progressive increase in our population. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution our numbers scarcely equalled three millions of souls; they already exceed seventeen millions, and will continue to progress in a ratio which duplicates in a period of about twenty-three years. The old States contain a territory sufficient in itself to maintain a population of additional millions, and the most populous of the new States may even yet be regarded as but partially settled, while of the new lands on this side of the Rocky Mountains, to say nothing of the immense region which stretches from the base of those mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river, about 770,000,000 of acres, ceded and unceded, still remain to be brought into market. We hold out to the people of other countries an invitation to come and settle among us as members of our rapidly-growing family; and, for the blessings which we offer them, we require of them to look upon our country as their country, and to unite with us in the great task of preserving our institutions, and thereby perpetuating our liberties. No motive exists for foreign conquest. We desire but to reclaim our almost illimitable wildernesses, and to introduce into their depths the lights of civilization. While we shall at all times be prepared to vindicate the national honor, our most earnest desire will be to maintain an unbroken peace.

In presenting the foregoing views, I cannot withhold the expression of the opinion that there exists nothing in the extension of our empire over our acknowledged possessions to excite the alarm of the patriot for the safety of our institutions. The Federative system, leaving to each State the care of its domestic concerns, and devolving on the Federal Government those of general import, admits in safety of the greatest expansion, but, at the same time, I deem it proper to add that there will be found to exist at all times an imperious necessity for restraining all the functionaries of this Government within the range of their respective powers, thereby preserving a just balance between the powers granted to this Government and those reserved to the States and to the people.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, you will perceive that the fiscal means present and accruing are insufficient to supply the wants of the Government for the current year. The balance in the Treasury on the fourth day of March last, not covered by outstanding drafts, and exclusive of trust funds, is estimated at $860,000. This includes the sum of $215,000 deposited in the Mint and its branches to procure metal for coinage and in process of coinage, and which could not be withdrawn without inconvenience; thus leaving subject to draft in the various depositories the sum of $645,000. By virtue of two several acts of Congress, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to issue, on and after the fourth day of March last, Treasury notes to the amount of $5,413,000, making an aggregate available fund of $6,058,000 on hand.

But this fund was chargeable with outstanding Treasury notes redeemable in the current year and interest thereon to the estimated amount of five million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars. There is also thrown upon the Treasury the payment of a large amount of demands accrued in whole or in part in former years, which will exhaust the available means of the Treasury and leave the accruing revenue, reduced as it is in amount, burdened with debt and charged with the current expenses of the Government. The aggregate amount of outstanding appropriations on the fourth day of March last was $53,429,616 50, of which $24,210,000 will be required during the current year; and there will also be required for the use of the War Department additional appropriations to the amount of $2,511,132 98, the special objects of which will be seen by reference to the report of the Secretary of War.

The anticipated means of the Treasury are greatly inadequate to this demand. The receipts from customs for the last three quarters of the last year, and the first quarter of the present year, amounted to $12,100,000; the receipts for lands for the same time to $2,742,450; showing an average revenue from both sources of $1,236,870 per month. A gradual expansion of trade, growing out of a restoration of confidence, together with a reduction in the expenses of collecting, and punctuality on the part of collecting officers, may cause an addition to the monthly receipts from the customs. They are estimated for the residue of the year from the fourth of March at $12,000,000; the receipts from the public lands for the same time are estimated at $2,500,000; and from miscellaneous sources at $150,000; making an aggregate of available fund within the year of $14,670,000; which will leave a probable deficit of $11,406,132 98. To meet this, some temporary provision is necessary, until the amount can be absorbed by the excess of revenues which are anticipated to accrue at no distant day.

There will fall due within the next three months, Treasury notes of the issues of 1840, including interest, about $2,850,000. There is chargeable to same period for arrearages for taking the sixth census $294,000; and the estimated expenditures for the current service are about $8,100,000, making the aggregate demands upon the Treasury, prior to the first of September next, about $11,340,000.

The ways and means in the Treasury, are estimated to accrue within the above named period consist of about $694,000, of funds available on the 3d ultimo; an unissued balance of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 1841 amounting to $1,965,000 and estimated receipts from all sources of $8,840,000, making an aggregate of about $11,450,000, and leaving a probable deficit on the 1st of September next of $4,845,000.

In order to supply the wants of the Government, an intelligent constituency, in view of their best interests, will, without hesitation, submit to all necessary burdens. But it is nevertheless important so to impose them as to avoid defeating the just expectations of the country, growing out of pre-existing laws. The act of the 2d March, 1833, commonly called the compromise act, should not be altered except under urgent necessities, which are not believed at this time to exist. One year only remains to complete the series of reductions provided for by that law, at which time provisions made by the same law, and which then will be brought actively in aid of the manufacturing interests of the Union, will not fail to produce the most beneficial results. Under a system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue, in unison with the provisions of existing laws, it is to be hoped that our policy will, in the future, be fixed and permanent, so as to avoid those constant fluctuations which defeat the very objects they have in view. We shall thus best maintain a position which, while it will enable us the more readily to meet the advances of other countries calculated to promote our trade and commerce, will at the same time leave in our own hands the means of retaliating with greater effect unjust regulations.

In intimate connexion with the question of revenue is that which makes provision for a suitable fiscal agent capable of adding increased facilities in the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, rendering more secure their custody, and consulting a true economy in the great multiplied and delicate operations of the Treasury Department. Upon such an agent depends in an eminent degree the establishment of a currency of uniform value, which is of great importance to all the essential interests of society; and on the wisdom to be manifested in its creation much depends. So intimately interwoven are its operations not only with the interests of individuals but with those of the States, that it may be regarded in a great degree as controlling both. If paper be used as the chief medium of circulation, and the power be vested in the Government of issuing it at pleasure, either in the form of Treasury drafts or any other, or if banks be used as the public depositories, with liberty to regard all surpluses from day to day as so much added to their active capital, prices are exposed to constant fluctuations and industry to severe suffering. In the one case political considerations, directed to party purposes, may control, while excessive cupidity may prevail in the other. The public is thus constantly liable to imposition. Expansions and contractions may follow each other in rapid succession, the one engendering a reckless spirit of adventure and speculation, which embraces States as well as individuals; the other causing a fall in prices, and accomplishing an entire change in the aspect of affairs. Stocks of all kinds rapidly decline—individuals are ruined, and States embarrassed even in their efforts to meet with punctuality the interest on their debts. Such, unhappily, is the state of things now existing in the United States. These effects may readily be traced to the causes above referred to. The public revenues, on being removed from the then Bank of the United States, under an order of a late President, were placed in selected State banks, which, actuated by the double motive of conciliating the Government and augmenting their profits to the greatest possible extent, enlarged extravagantly their discounts, thus enabling all other existing banks to do the same. Large dividends were declared, which, stimulating the cupidity of capitalists, caused a rush

to be made to the Legislatures of the respective States for similar acts of incorporation, which, by many of the States, under a temporary infatuation, were readily granted, and thus the augmentation of the circulating medium, consisting almost exclusively of paper, produced a most fatal delusion. An illustration, derived from the land sales of the period alluded to, will serve best to show the effect of the whole system. The average sales of the public lands, for a period of ten years prior to 1834, had not much exceeded $2,000,000 per annum. In 1834 they attained, in round numbers, to the amount of $6,000,000. In the succeeding year of 1835 they reached $15,000,000. And the next year, of 1836, they amounted to the enormous sum of $25,000,000. Thus crowding into the short space of three years upwards of twenty-three years' purchase of the public domain. So apparent had become the necessity of arresting this course of things, that the Executive department assumed the highly questionable power of discriminating in the funds to be used in payment by different classes of public debtors—a discrimination which was doubtless designed to correct this most ruinous state of things by the exaction of specie in all payments for the public lands, but which could not at once arrest the tide which had so strongly set in. Hence the demands for specie became unceasing, and corresponding prostration rapidly ensued under the necessities created with the banks to curtail their discounts, and thereby to reduce their circulation. I recur to these things with no disposition to censure pre-existing administrations of the Government, but simply in exemplification of the truth of the position which I have assumed. It, then, any fiscal agent which may be created shall be placed, without due restrictions, either in the hands of the administrators of the Government or those of private individuals, the temptation to abuse will prove to be resistless. Objects of political aggrandizement may seduce the first, and promptings of a boundless cupidity will assail the last. Aided by the experience of the past, it will be the pleasure of Congress so to guard and fortify the public interests, in the creation of any new agent, as to place them, so far as human wisdom can accomplish it, on a footing of perfect security. Within a few years past, three different schemes have been before the country. The charter of the Bank of the United States expired by its own limitations in 1836. An effort was made to renew it, which received the sanction of the two Houses of Congress, but the then President of the United States exercised his *veto* power, and the measure was defeated. A regard to truth requires me to say that the President was fully sustained in the course he had taken by the popular voice. His successor in the Chair of State unqualifiedly pronounced his opposition to any new charter of a similar institution; and not only the popular election which brought him into power, but the elections through much of his term, seemed clearly to indicate a concurrence with him in sentiment on the part of the people. After the public moneys were withdrawn from the United States Bank, they were placed in deposite with the State banks, and the result of that policy has been before the country. To say nothing as to the question whether that experiment was made under propitious of adverse circumstances, it may safely be asserted that it did receive the unqualified condemnation of most of its early advocates, and it is believed was also condemned by the popular sentiment. The existing sub-Treasury system does not seem to stand in higher favor with the people, but has recently been condemned in a manner too plainly indicated to admit of a doubt. Thus, in the short period of eight years, the popular voice may be regarded as having successively condemned each of the three schemes of finance to which I have adverted. As to the first it was introduced at a time (1816) when the State banks, then comparatively few in number, had been forced to suspend specie payments, by reason of the war which had previously prevailed with Great Britain. Whether, if the United States Bank charter which expired in 1811 had been renewed in due season, it would have been enabled to continue specie payments during the war and the disastrous period to the commerce of the country which immediately succeeded, is, to say the least, problematical; and whether the United States Bank of 1816, produced a resoration of specie payments, or the same was accomplished through the instrumentality of other means, was a matter of some difficulty at that time to determine. Certain it is that, for the first years of the operation of that Bank, its course was as disastrous as for the greater part of its subsequent career it became eminently successful. As to the second, the experiment was tried with a redundant Treasury, which continued to increase until it seemed to be the part of wisdom to distribute the surplus revenue among the States, which, operating at the same time with the specie circular, and the causes before adverted to, caused them to suspend specie payments, and involved the country in the greatest embarrassment. And, as to the third, if carried through all the stages of its transmutation, from paper and specie to nothing but the precious metals, to say nothing of the insecurity of the public moneys, its injurious effects have been anticipated by the country in its unqualified condemnation. What is now to be regarded as the judgment of the American people on this whole subject, I have no accurate means of determining but by appealing to their more immediate representatives. The late contest, which terminated in the election of Gen. Harrison to the Presidency, was decided on principles well known and openly declared: and, while the sub-Treasury received in the result the most decided condemnation, yet no other scheme of finance seemed to have been concurred in. To you, then, who have come more directly from the body of our common constituents, I submit the entire question, as best qualified to give a full exposition of their wishes and opinions. I shall be ready to concur with you in the adoption of such system as you may propose, reserving to myself the ultimate power of rejecting any measure which may in my view of it conflict with the Constitution or otherwise jeopard the prosperity of the country; a power which I could not part with even if I would, but which I will not believe any act of yours will call into requisition.

I cannot avoid recurring, in connexion with this subject, to the necessity which exists for adopting some suitable measure whereby the unlimited creation of banks by the States may be corrected in future. Such result can be most readily achieved by the consent of the States, to be expressed in the form of a compact among themselves, which they can only enter into with the consent and approbation of this Government: a consent which might, in the present emergency of the public demands, justifiably be given in advance of any action by the States as an inducement to such action upon terms well defined by the act of tender. Such a measure, addressing itself to the calm reflection of the States, would find in the experience of the past, and the condition of the present, much to sustain it. And it is greatly to be doubted whether any scheme of finance can prove for any length of time successful while the States shall continue in the unrestrained exercise of the power of creating banking corporations. This power can only be limited by their consent.

With the adoption of a financial agency of a satisfactory character, the hope may be indulged that the country may once more return to a state of prosperity. Measures auxiliary thereto, and, in some measure, inseparably connected with its success, will doubtless claim the attention of Congress. Among such, a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, provided such distribution does not force upon Congress the necessity of imposing upon commerce heavier burdens than those contemplated by the act of 1833, would act as an efficient remedial measure by being brought directly to aid of the States. As one sincerely devoted to the task of preserving a just balance in our system of government, by the maintenance of the States in a condition the most free and respectable, and in the full possession of all their power, I can no otherwise than feel desirous for their emancipation from the situation to which the pressure on their finances now subjects them. And, while I must repudiate as a measure founded in error, and wanting constitutional sanction, the slightest approach to an assumption by this Government of the debts of the States, yet I can see, in the distribution adverted to, much to recommend it. The compacts between the proprietor States and this Government expressly guaranty to the States all the benefits which may arise from the sales. The mode by which this is to be effected addresses itself to the discretion of Congress, as the trustee for the States; and its exercise, after the most beneficial manner, is restrained by nothing in the grants or in the Constitution, so long as Congress shall exercise that equality in the distribution which the compacts require. In the present condition of some of the States, the question of distribution may be regarded as substantially a question between direct and indirect taxation. If the distribution be not made in some form or other, the necessity will daily become more urgent with the debtor States for a resort to an oppressive system of direct taxation, or their credit, and necessarily their power and influence, will be greatly diminished. The payment of taxes, after the most inconvenient and oppressive mode, will be exacted in place of contributions for the most part voluntarily made, and therefore comparatively unoppressive. The States are emphatically the constituents of this Government; and we should be entirely regardless of the objects held in view by them in the creation of this Government if we could be indifferent to their good. The happy effects of such a measure upon all the States would immediately be manifested. With the debtor States it would effect the relief to a great extent of the citizens from a heavy burden of direct taxation which presses with severity on the laboring classes, and eminently assist in restoring the general prosperity. An immediate advance would take place in the price of the State securities, and the attitude of the States would become once more, as it should ever be, lofty and erect. With States laboring under no extreme pressure from debt, the fund which they would derive from this source would enable them to improve their condition in an eminent degree. So far as this Government is concerned, appropriations to domestic objects, approaching in amount the revenue derived from the land sales, might be abandoned, and thus a system of unequal and therefore unjust legislation would be substituted by one dispensing equality to all the members of this confederacy. Whether such distribution should be made directly to the States in the proceeds of the sales, or in the form of profits by virtue of the operations of any fiscal agency having those proceeds as its basis, should such measure be contemplated by Congress, would well deserve its consideration. Nor would such disposition of the proceeds of the sales in any manner prevent Congress from time to time from passing all necessary pre-emption laws for the benefit of actual settlers, or from making any new arrangement as to the price of the public lands which might in future be esteemed desirable.

I beg leave particularly to call your attention to the accompanying report from the Secretary of War. Besides the present state of the war which has so long afflicted the Territory of Florida, and the various other matters of interest therein referred to, you will learn from it that the Secretary has instituted an inquiry into abuses, which promises to develop gross enormities in connexion with Indian treaties which have been negotiated, as well as in the expenditures for the removal and subsistence of the Indians. He represents, also, other irregularities of a serious nature that have grown up in the practice of the Indian Department, which will require the appropriation of upwards of $200,000 to correct, and which claim the immediate attention of Congress.

In reflecting on the proper means of defending the country, we cannot shut our eyes to the consequences which the introduction and use of the power of steam upon the ocean are likely to produce in wars between maritime States. We cannot yet see the extent to which this power may be applied in belligerent operations, connecting itself as it does with recent improvements in the science of gunnery and projectiles; but we need have no fear of being left, in regard to these things, behind the most active and skilful of other nations if the genius and enterprise of our fellow-citizens receive proper encouragement and direction from Government.

True wisdom would, nevertheless, seem to dictate the necessity of placing in perfect condition those fortifications which are designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads. For the defence of our extended maritime coast, our chief reliance should be placed on our navy, aided by those inventions which are destined to recommend themselves to public adoption. But no time should be lost in placing our principal cities on the seaboard and the lakes in a state of entire security from foreign assault. Separated as we are from the countries of the old world, and in much unaffected by their policy, we are happily relieved from the necessity of maintaining large standing armies in times of peace. The policy which was adopted by Mr. Monroe, shortly after the conclusion of the late war with Great Britain, of preserving a regularly organized staff sufficient for the command of a large military force, should a necessity for one arise, is founded as well in economy as in true wisdom. Provision is thus made, upon filling up the rank and file, which can readily be done on any emergency, for the introduction of a system of discipline both promptly and efficiently. All that is required in time of peace is to maintain a sufficient number of men to guard our fortifications, to meet any sudden contingency, and to encounter the first shock of war. Our chief reliance must be placed on the militia. They constitute the great body of national guards, and, inspired by an ardent love of country, will be found ready at all times and at all seasons to repair with alacrity to its defence. It will be regarded by Congress, I doubt not, at a suitable time, as one of its highest duties to attend to their complete organization and discipline.

The state of the navy pension fund requires the immediate attention of Congress. By the operation of the act of the 3d of March, 1837, entitled "An act for the more equitable administration of the navy pension fund," that fund has been exhausted. It will be seen from the accompanying report of the Commissioner of Pensions that there will be required for the payment of navy pensioners, on the first of July next, $81,666 66⅔; and on the first of January, 1842, the sum of $60,000. In addition to these sums, about $6,000 will be required to pay arrears of pensions which will probably be allowed between the first of July and the first of January, 1842, making in the whole $150,666 66⅔. To meet these payments there is within the control of the Department the sum of $28,040, leaving a deficit of $121,966 66⅔. The public faith requires that immediate provision should be made for the payment of these sums.

In order to introduce into the navy a desirable efficiency, a new system of accountability may be found to be indispensably necessary. To mature a plan having for its object the accomplishment of an end so important, and to meet the just expectations of the country, require more time than has yet been allowed to the Secretary at the head of the Department. The hope is indulged that by the time of your next regular session measures of importance, in connexion with this branch of the public service, may be matured for your consideration.

Although the laws regulating the Post Office Department only require from the officer charged with its direction to report at the usual annual session of Congress, the Postmaster General has presented to me some facts connected with the financial condition of the Department which are deemed worthy the attention of Congress. By the accompanying report of that officer, it appears that the existing liabilities of that Department beyond the means of payment at its command cannot be less than five hundred thousand dollars. As the laws organizing that branch of the public service confine the expenditure to its own revenues, deficiencies therein cannot be presented under the usual estimates for the expenses of Government. It must therefore be left to Congress to determine whether the moneys now due to contractors shall be paid from the public Treasury, or whether that department shall continue under its present embarrassment. It will be seen by the report of the Postmaster General that the recent lettings of contracts in several of the States have been made at such reduced rates of compensation as to encourage the belief that if the department was relieved from existing difficulties, its future operations might be conducted without any further call upon the general Treasury.

The power of appointing to office is one of a character the most delicate and responsible. The appointing power is evermore exposed to be led into error. With anxious solicitude to select the most trustworthy for official station, I cannot be supposed to possess a personal knowledge of the qualifications of every applicant. I deem it therefore proper, in this most public manner, to invite, on the part of the Senate, a just scrutiny into the character and pretensions of every person whom I may bring to their notice in the regular form of a nomination for office. Unless persons every way trustworthy are employed in the public service, corruption and irregularity will inevitably follow. I shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, acquiesce in the decision of that body, and, regarding it as wisely constituted to aid the Executive department in the performance of this delicate duty, I shall look to its "consent and advice" as given only in furtherance of the best interests of the country. I shall also, at the earliest proper occasion, invite the attention of Congress to such measures as in my judgment will be best calculated to regulate and control the Executive power in reference to this vitally important subject.

I shall also, at the proper season, invite your attention to the statutory enactments for the suppression of the slave trade, which may require to be rendered more efficient in their provisions. There is reason to believe that the traffic is on the increase. Whether such increase is to be ascribed to the abolition of slave labor in the British possessions in our vicinity, and an attendant diminution in the supply of those articles which enter into the general consumption of the world, thereby augmenting the demand from other quarters, and thus calling for additional labor, it were needless to inquire. The highest considerations of public honor, as well as the strongest promptings of humanity, require a resort to the most vigorous efforts to suppress the trade.

In conclusion, I beg to invite your particular attention to the interests of this District. Nor do I doubt that, in a liberal spirit of legislation, you will seek to advance its commercial as well as its local interests. Should Congress deem it to be its duty to repeal the existing sub-Treasury law, the necessity of providing a suitable place of deposite for the public moneys which may be required within the District must be apparent to all.

I have felt it to be due to the country to present the foregoing topics to your consideration and reflection. Others, with which it might not seem proper to trouble you at an extraordinary session, will be laid before you at a future day. I am happy in committing the important affairs of the country into your hands. The tendency of public sentiment, I am pleased to believe, is towards the adoption, in a spirit of union and harmony, of such measures as will fortify the public interests. To cherish such a tendency of public opinion is the task of an elevated patriotism. That differences of opinion as to the means of accomplishing these desirable objects should exist, is reasonably to be expected. Nor can all be made satisfied with any system of measures. But I flatter myself with the hope that the great body of the people will readily unite in support of those whose efforts spring from a disinterested desire to promote their happiness; to preserve the Federal and State Governments within their respective orbits; to cultivate peace with all the nations of the earth, on just and honorable grounds; to exact obedience to the laws; to entrench liberty and property in full security; and, consulting the most rigid economy, to abolish all useless expenses.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, June 1, 1841.

27th CONGRESS—1st Session.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, May 31, 1841.

Pursuant to the Proclamation of the late President of the United States, the Senate met this day at 12 o'clock.

At 12 o'clock the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, President of the Senate, took the Chair; and, having called the Senate to order, it appeared that 45 Senators were in their seats, only 7 being absent.

The House of Representatives not being yet organized, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, May 31.

At 12 o'clock the House of Representatives was called to order by Hugh A. Garland, Esq., Clerk of the House for the last Congress, by whom was audibly read the Proclamation of the late President of the United States calling an extraordinary session of Congress at the present time.

The Clerk proceeded to organize the House by calling the names of the members in the order of the States; stating that his proceeding would be based upon such information as had been received at the Clerk's office.

And the roll having been called, all the members ascertained as elected, except six, answered to their names.

After the call of the roll,—

Mr. Halsted rose for information. He desired the Clerk to inform him by what authority the name of Linn Banks, of Virginia, was placed upon the roll, as he (Mr. H.) understood that there was a person contesting his seat, and who claimed to have a majority of the legal votes.

The Clerk here read the regular certificate of election of the members from the State of Virginia, issued in pursuance of instructions from the acting Governor of the Commonwealth, and signed by J. H. Richardson, Clerk, &c.

The Clerk remarked that this was the only paper in his possession.

Mr. Halsted remarked that this was the same evidence as was presented by the New Jersey members at the last Congress, and on which they were refused their seats.

The Clerk having announced the fact of the attendance of a quorum, &c.—

Mr. Hunt offered a resolution that the members present now proceed to the organization of the House by the election of Speaker; which after a desultory debate was adopted; and the Clerk appointed Messrs. Underwood of Kentucky, Atherton of New Hampshire, and John C. Clark of N. York, tellers to superintend the roll.

The House proceeded to vote, and the following was the result:

Whole number of votes polled	221
Necessary to a choice	111
Of which Joseph Lawrence, of Pa. received	5
Henry A. Wise, of Virginia	8
John White, of Kentucky	121
J. W. Jones, of Virginia	84
Scattering	3

So, on the first vote, the Hon. John White, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the 27th Congress.

The oath of office was thereupon administered to the Speaker by Mr. Lewis Williams, of North Carolina, the gentleman holding the oldest commission as a member of this House.

The Speaker was conducted to the Chair, from which he delivered an appropriate address.

The members were then called in the order of the States, and were qualified in the usual form by the Speaker.

Mr. Wise rose and moved that the House now proceed to the election of Clerk viva voce; taking *that*, he said, to be the sense of the House, as they had already elected a Speaker in that way.

The following gentlemen were then nominated for Clerk:

Matthew St. C. Clark, of Washington, by Mr. Wise.

F. O. J. Smith, of Maine, by Mr. Randall.

Hugh A. Garland, of Va. by Mr. Goode, of Va.

Richard C. Mason, of Virginia, by Mr. Powell.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Wise, of Va., Randall, of Maine, and Goode, of Va. to act as tellers.

The House then proceeded to vote, and we present below the results of the respective ballots:

	1st Vote.	2d V.	3d V.	4th V.
Whole No. of votes:	222	219	218	220
Necessary to a choice,	112	110	110	111
M. St. C. Clarke rec'd	38	51	91	128
F. O. J. Smith,	90	90	80	67
H. A. Garland,	81	61	15	6
Richard C. Mason,	13	17	32	19

So Mr. Clarke having received, on the 4th vote, a majority of all the votes polled, was declared to be duly elected Clerk.

Whereupon Mr. Clarke appeared and took the oath of office.

Mr. Wise offered the usual resolution, for the appointment of a committee on the part of this House to join such committee as might be appointed by the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and that Congress was ready to proceed to business, &c.

Mr. McKeon moved to amend the resolution by striking out the word "President" of the United States, and inserting the words "Vice President," now occupying the office [as the Reporter understood] of President of the United States.

Mr. McKeon supported this motion in a constitutional argument. He did not know, he said, whether the House was disposed to entertain any discussion on the question. For the first time in the history of our country the question arose whether the Vice President became President by the death of that officer. He (Mr. McK.) believed that the individual at the head of the Government was not President of the United States. He spoke from no invidious feeling. No man had a higher regard for that gentleman than himself; but he believed he was only Vice President exercising the office of President of the United States.

Mr. McK. then read the two following passages from the Constitution of the United States:

"The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States."

"In case of a removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected."

Mr. McK. enforced his position by an examination of the intent and meaning of these passages, and by reference to the debates in the Convention that framed the Constitution. He contended from these authorities that Mr. Tyler was not actually President of the United States, but merely Vice President, executing the powers and duties of the former office. He expressed his intention, however, to vote for the regular salary of $25,000 attached to the Presidential office; and concluded by urging the House not to mingle this matter with the political discussions of the day, but to regard it as a grave constitutional question, which should set the point at rest for all future time.

Mr. Wise was glad the point had been raised, because the vote on the amendment would settle the relation in which we stood to the President of the United States. And he must be permitted to say that he knew the fact that the present incumbent would claim the position that he was by the Constitution, by election, and by the act of God, President of the United States. That gentleman had with sentiments of deep sorrow regretted that the office had devolved upon him. But so it was. The Constitution of the United States held this language:

"In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, *the same* shall devolve on the Vice President; and Congress may, by law, provide for the removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall *then* act as President," &c.

The office of President devolved on the Vice President, and as the House had no rules as yet, and therefore no previous question, he hoped they would at once vote to recognise John Tyler as President of the United States.

Mr. McKeon asked the yeas and nays on his amendment; which were refused.

The question was then taken on Mr. McKeon's amendment, and it was rejected.

And the resolution was adopted.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY, June 1.

A message was received from the House, notifying the Senate of the adoption of a joint resolution to appoint a committee to inform the President of the organization of the two Houses. Mr. Huntington moved that the Senate concur in the resolution.—Mr. Allen of Ohio, moved to strike out the words "President of the United States," and insert the words, "the Vice President, on whom, by the death of the late President, the powers and duties of the office of President have devolved."

Mr. Allen delivered a speech in support of his amendment, and was followed by Mr. Tappan on the same side, to whom Mr. Huntington and Mr. Walker replied. Mr. Calhoun closed the debate as follows:

Mr. Calhoun would prefer that a little more time should be allowed for the consideration of so momentous a subject; but as the question involved, the language of the Constitution, so far as the case of a President's death was concerned, was so very plain that, but for the case of Presidential disability, there could occur no possible difficulty. In that case, there would a serious question arise, viz: who should declare whether the disability existed? This could only be done by Congress; and it was easy to see that if the President and Vice President should be of opposite politics, very serious consequences might ensue. At present, he hoped that the amendment would be withdrawn by common consent. Let us wait till the case of inability should occur, before we attempted to decide any thing in the matter. In the case of death, it was too plain for doubt that the office of President devolved upon the Vice President. He hoped the Senator from Ohio would consent to withdraw the amendment.

Mr. Allen declining to do so—

The question was put, and decided by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Henderson, Linn, McRoberts, Tappan, Williams, Wright—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Buchanan, Calhoun, Choate, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Miller, Merrick, Morehead, Nicholson, Pierce, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Young—38.

So the amendment was rejected.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Huntington and Mr. Archer were appointed the Committee, who shortly reported the President would immediately send a Message. The Message was then received and read.

Mr. Mangum moved that 10,000 copies of the Message be printed; but, on the suggestion of Mr. Clay, reduced the number to 5,000.

Mr. Clay expressed his satisfaction that this modification had been made, as he was satisfied that the larger number would have been useless. He said, however, that he had not risen simply for the purpose of returning his thanks to his friend from North Carolina, but also to avow his earnest hope that the Senate would early commence the work of curtailing its contingent expenditure. He had heard with infinite surprise that those expenses had increased in the session of 1838 to so fearful an extent as to equal in that single year the whole amount of the expenditure for the same purpose for the four years of Mr. Adams's administration. They ought to begin to set the example, in their own habits, of a rigid economy: and this never could be accomplished without some attention to matters of detail. Almost the whole of the alarming increase, if he might so denominate it, certainly the very reprehensible increase of the Senate's expenses, had occurred in this one great item of the public printing. He went for bringing it down to what had been the standard eight or ten years ago.

Mr. Calhoun was most happy to hear such an avowal from the Senator from Kentucky. He concurred heartily in the sentiment that the Senate ought to set an example of economy. Without this their expenditures would continue to increase still more. He hoped the gentleman would go on to economize and retrench this and every branch of expenditure. It was vain to make to the People fair promises, unless the axe were laid to the root of the evil: public virtue and the efficient defence of the country called for this act of retrenchment: the Government must resort to no demands on the People but for objects absolutely and indispensably necessary. Unless a due regard should be manifested to public economy, Mr. C. would never vote to lay a cent of taxes on the People.

The resolution of Mr. Mangum, as modified, was agreed to.

Mr. Clay then observed that he hoped while gentlemen were cherishing purposes of economy as to the expenditure of money, they would not neglect to economize time also. With this view, he gave notice that he should, to-morrow, move that the Senate proceed to the appointment of the standing committees, and also to the appointment of a select committee, to whom should be referred so much of the President's Message as related to the financial concerns and the currency of the country, and the appointment of a fiscal agent for the pecuniary purposes of the Government.

Several gentlemen here (informally) inquired of Mr. C. what sort of fiscal agent he referred to?

Mr. Clay said that, for himself, he had no hesitation to avow that he meant a United States Bank; but other gentlemen might prefer some other form.

The Senate thereupon adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, June 1.

The unfinished business being a motion of Mr. Wise to appoint a committee to revise the rules of the House, and an amendment offered by Mr. Adams, to do away with the rule forbidding the reception of abolition petitions, Mr. Adams addressed the House for nearly three quarters of an hour in favor of his motion; after which the subject was laid on the table.

The President's Message was received and read, and 10,000 copies, with the accompanying documents, ordered to be printed.

Mr. Adams offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of one member from each State in the Union be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation to the event of the decease of their late President, William Henry Harrison; and that so much of the Message of the President as relates to that melancholy event be referred to the said committee.

The following gentlemen compose the committee, viz: Messrs. Adams of Mass., Fessenden of Me., Atherton of N. H., Tillinghast of R. I., Williams of Ct., Everett of Vt., Greig of N. Y., Ayerigg of N. J., Sergeant of Pa., Rodney of Del., Johnson of Md., Taliaferro of Va., Williams of N. C., Campbell of S. C., Dawson of Ga., Pope of Ky., Brown of Tenn., Mason of Ohio, White of La., Wallace of Ind., Miller of Mo., Cross of Ark., Howard of Mich. And on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Bayard, Prentiss, Benton, Archer, and Walker.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Mr. Benton submitted a series of resolutions respecting the public disbursements and receipts since the 4th of March, the places of deposite of public moneys, &c.

Mr. Clay offered a resolution that so much of the President's Message as relates to the currency, a fiscal agent, &c. be referred to a committee of nine members; which, after some conversation, was unanimously agreed to. And Messrs. Clay of Ky, Choate, Wright, Berrien, King, Tallmadge, Bayard, Graham and Huntington, were appointed the committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, June 2.

Mr. Cooper of Penn. rose and announced the death of the Hon. Charles Ogle, a member of the House, concluding with the usual resolutions. After which the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, June 3.

The following Senators were announced by the Chair as the standing committees, the chairmen of each having been balloted for on a prior day:

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge, and Choate.

On Finance.—Messrs. Clay, of Ky., Evans, Woodbury, Mangum, and Bayard.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, Merrick, King, Barrow, and Wright.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Evans, Archer, Miller, Buchanan, and Simmons.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Linn, Woodbridge, Smith, of Ct., White, and Simmons.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer, and Pierce.

On the Militia.—Messrs. Phelps, Kerr, Clay, of Ala., Barrow, and Fulton.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Mangum, Archer, Williams, Smith, of Ind. and Choate.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Smith, of Ind. Tallmadge, Walker, Bates, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Bayard, Huntington, Linn, Sevier, and Henderson.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps, and Benton.

Of Claims.—Messrs. Graham, Bates, Wright, Woodbury, and Woodbridge.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Dixon, Morehead, Smith, of Connecticut, Sturgeon, and Graham.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Choate, Prentiss; Walker, and Kerr.

On the Post Office.—Messrs. Henderson, Simmons, McRoberts, Berrien, and Mouton.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Porter, Young, Cuthbert, and King.

On Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Dixon, and Nicholson.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Morehead, Clayton, King, Mangum, and Young.

On Patents.—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Simmons, Tappan, and Henderson.

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Barrow, Bates, and Kerr.

On the Contingent Expenses.—Messrs. Simmons, Tappan, and Porter.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. McRoberts, Kerr, and Nicholson.

Mr. Clay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act entitled "An act to provide for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenues."

Considerable debate arose on this resolution. Mr. Calhoun opposed it, on the ground that the present system ought first to be substituted. Mr. Clay replied, that if there was to be no substitute for the Sub-Treasury, he would repeal it, because the people had willed its repeal. But no conversion was intended. He and his friends went for a Bank of the United States. That was the object in view. But as the architect, before he erected a building, first cleared away the rubbish which encumbered the ground on which it was to be erected, so the friends of a national bank desired first to remove this Sub-Treasury scheme clean out of the way.

Mr. Calhoun replied that he knew perfectly well that the only alternative was the Sub-Treasury or the U. S. Bank. "Undoubtedly," said Mr. C. "there was no other alternative. The Senator, with his usual manliness, had admitted this; so had the other Senator, (Mr. Wright,) on a former occasion. It always has been Mr. C's own conviction, and he was glad to hear the fact so frankly admitted by the Senator. The only alternative, then, being a Fiscal Agency or a Bank of the United States, and the latter of the United States having most decidedly and unequivocally condemned and repudiated the former, it only remained that Congress should establish in due season a Bank of the United States.

Mr. Rives thought there were many alternatives. There were the State Banks, U. S. Bank, &c. The latter was a fiscal agent which might be made a very different character, besides the Sub-Treasury, which had been unequivocally condemned by the people. Mr. Calhoun said, the sub-Treasury had just commenced its operations; why not give it a fair trial? Because, answered Mr. Clay, the people have condemned it.

The resolution of Mr. Clay was then agreed to.

Mr. Preston submitted a resolution inquiring into the causes of the return of the Boundary

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, J...

Mr. Barnard moved the appointment of the Committee of 9, to take into consideration the President's Message relating to the currency agent. And another select committee on the disposition of the public lands and the proceeds thereof; which motion the House refused to entertain at this time.

A long debate took place on Mr. A...'s motion in regard to the rules.

A Report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances was received. The Secretary states, for public information, that he most explicitly recommends the establishment of a fiscal institution, having the leading features of the National Bank. The Secretary says he could furnish a plan which would avoid the constitutional scruples hitherto entertained against a Bank. Mr. Wise moved to call on the Secretary for his plan; but before the question was taken the House adjourned till Monday, to elect a Speaker to appoint the Standing Committees.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, J...

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Finance, reported A *Bill to repeal the Sub-Treasury*. The bill contains two sections, the second providing the punishment, by fine and imprisonment, of any officer who may convert the public funds to his own use.

No other business of importance was transacted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

The Express to New York.—The Houses of Congress were organized on Monday, and the Message was delivered at 12 o'clock on Tuesday. The express left as the Secretary of the Senate was reading it. The despatch is extraordinary,—240 miles, including all stops, in little more than 5 hours. The Express was but five hours and thirty minutes in coming from Philadelphia to this city.—*N. Y. Express.*

NEW YORK, J...

The President's Message has considerably decided influence on State Stocks. Stocks of Indiana and Illinois, which have been down, have risen two to three per cent. All other State stocks improved.

The new Speaker of the House of Representatives is a gentleman of the highest personal respectability, and a statesman of varying Whig. He has served as a member of the House of Representatives from the 9th district of Kentucky in the last two Congresses, and has had therefore a practical acquaintance with the Rules of the House and with Parliamentary Law. He will discharge the arduous duties of his station, we doubt not, with ability. We are sure he will with integrity and impartiality.

Those Whig friends who may have individually entertained a preference for other candidates for the office, have every reason to be satisfied that the choice finally made is one so worthy of it.—*National Intelligencer.*

Mr. Webster.—The Locofoco presses are pouring out torrents of abuse upon Mr. Webster. The whole "kennel" are in chase—

"Mongrel, puppy, whelp and hound,
And curs of low degree."

The Globe has been barking the loudest, but having bitten but a file it turns tail on Mr. Clay. Dog days are coming—the symptoms of hydrophobia should be expected.

The Loco Focos appear to have abandoned all idea of running Mr. Van Buren again. Parson Fisk has nominated Judge Partridge, of Vermont, some of the Whigs in the interior of Pennsylvania have nominated Mr. Buchanan, and others in Philadelphia have unfurled the flag of Commodore Stewart. *(old Ironsides.)* The latter has responded to his nomination in a letter, in which he says, the office is neither to be sought nor shunned. Both Partridge and Mr. Buchanan have now acknowledged their nomination.

A truly Republican State.—The population of Connecticut is about 300,000. Of this population, in the late election, *one man* who was a citizen was found who could not read and write! Are we not justified in holding up Connecticut as a Free State?

FOREIGN.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

News from England to the 18th of May.

The Acadia arrived at Boston on the morning of the 2d instant, in a safe and quick passage from England.

The Commercial News is of considerable importance. To the cotton shipper and holder there is nothing of a cheering character. The market was dull, prices drooping, and trade in the manufacturing towns very dull, particularly in relation to the alteration of the corn laws. It is evident that the foreign trade of England has been declining for several years, and has attracted general attention, and that parties are forming of great strength and power. The prevailing sentiment was that a majority would be found in Parliament in opposition to the Ministers on the great alterations they have proposed. The universal depression existing in the manufacturing districts is felt on the continent. There was evidently a stagnation of trade in France, which was increasing instead of diminishing. The great fair of Leipsic, Frankfort, and other places in Germany, had terminated very unsatisfactorily. The severe winter experienced in Russia and Poland had materially checked trade.

In the manufacturing districts of Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Rochdale, Huddersfield, and all other districts, the cry was generally—hard times and a dull trade.

The Cotton market at Liverpool, it will be seen, was extremely dull, the demand for all descriptions being on the lowest scale, the prices being with difficulty supported, and in many instances the lower qualities of American have receded ¼d per lb. on speculation.

CORN LAWS.

Lord John Russell, in the House of Commons on Thursday, in conformity with the promise which he had made a few days previously, announced that when those should go into committee on the Laws relating to the importation of corn, he should propose the duty of 8 shillings per quarter on wheat, 5s. 8d. on rye, 4s. 6d. on barley, and 3s. 4d. on oats. No very definitive action seems to have taken place on the subject.

FROM CHINA.

The news from China by the overland mail is only to the 1st of April, and as might be expected is very unsatisfactory so far as regards the settlement of the pending question. Nothing had been done as late as the 29th the latest date, tho it promised the speedy effect of a peaceable arrangement; on the contrary, offensive preparations were in progress at Canton to resist the conditions of the last "ultimatum."

HORRID AFFAIR AT SEA.

Loss of the William Brown from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

HAVRE, May 10, 1841.

The Louis Philippe New York packet ship has just arrived. Information having reached this city that some ship-wrecked seamen were on board, the excitement became general that they belonged to the Pennsylvania, and the excitement was beyond all description. On the arrival in dock, however, a body of the gendarmerie were in waiting, and took into custody the mate and eight of the crew of the ship William Brown, bound from Liverpool to Philadelphia, which was sunk by an iceberg, in the latter part of the last month; but as yet have not given the precise dates for anything except that they were taken from the Crescent, which vessel picked them up in their long boats. But the history of it is to be told about them. It appears the vessel struck, thirty-three passengers, the second mate of the crew, took to the long boat; the captain, three of the crew, and eleven passengers to the jolly boat; all the rest sunk with the vessel. The boats parted in the night. Some days after the mate and crew determined (as they say, to lighten the boat) to throw seventeen of the passengers overboard, which they accomplished, and this most horrid and revolting scene took place.

There were two brothers and a sister of one family—the brothers were thrown over, and the sister followed after them. One fine boy prayed for a few minutes to say his prayers; they refused, and hurled him into the sea at once. Some clung to the side of the boat praying for mercy, but their hands were cut off, and they were pushed into the sea. Fifteen ladies and two men remained to the last. One hour after this massacre the Crescent hove in sight, and the captain, who was upon the look out for ice, saw the boat and steered for her at the imminent risk of his own safety. This proved to be the Crescent, and they were received with the greatest humanity and kindness on board. At that time ice was in sight on the surface of the Atlantic as far as the eye could reach. Out of the passengers saved ten were women." The Havre Journal adds to this dreadful narrative, that the first passenger thrown overboard was a woman! Several relations were afterwards thrown over, and a young boy who begged for a respite to say his prayers, was not allowed it, but was sent into the sea! The journal adds, that the most serious rumors are afloat as to the cause and nature of this horrible catastrophe, which, however, cannot be cleared up until the Crescent, which is daily expected, arrives with the surviving passengers. The American Consul at Havre has interrogated the officers of the Wm. Brown, brought by the Ville de Lyon, and has had them committed to prison.

The Steamer President.—No intelligence had reached England of the ill fated steamer when the Acadia left.

Letters from Havre state, that after a thorough examination, the British and American Consuls had exonerated the mate and crew from all blame. The 17 persons in the jolly boat were saved.]

Ice.—The Bremen ship Pauline, arrived at New York, fell in with several islands of ice on the 18th May, one of them 160 feet out of water, and two miles long.

In the central part of Missouri, Corn is said to be worth eight cents a bushel. It has been sold much lower at auction.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1841.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, June 2, 1841.

Dear Sir: You will see by the President's Message, accompanying this, a brief statement of the state of the Treasury, which will show most clearly that the President had no other alternative than to call Congress together at this early day, to provide the pecuniary means indispensable for the support of government, which the opposition had refused to provide at the last Session, when they had a majority in both Houses. Their motives cannot be misunderstood. Instead of taking the responsibility on themselves of providing those means, they wished to throw it on the present Administration, with the additional burthen of the called Session.

"It is yet too early in the Session to judge of the ultimate determination of Congress as to the important measures which may be agitated. My own opinion is, that a *Bank* will be chartered, and a distribution act passed in reference to the Public Lands or their proceeds; and I think both will be approved by the President. This is however merely my own opinion."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—This document is so plain that it may easily be understood by all readers. Its recommendations have been thus briefly summed up by the National Intelligencer:—

First. The indemnification of the Family of Gen. Harrison for the loss sustained by his death whilst discharging the highest and most arduous of public duties.

Second. A system of discriminating duties imposed for purposes of revenue.

Third. Provision for a suitable fiscal agent, with a view to the collection, disbursement, and safe-keeping of the revenues of the United States.

Fourth. The repeal of the sub-Treasury, as a measure condemned by the popular suffrage.

Fifth. The assent of Congress to any compact which may be made between the several States, or any of them, to restrain the exercise by the States of the power of creating new banks.

Sixth. The distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands among the States.

Seventh. The early completion of the fortifications designed for the protection of our principal cities and roadsteads.

Eighth. The giving increased efficiency, by measures to be taken at the next regular session of Congress, to the Navy.

Ninth. To provide for the existing deficiency in the means for defraying the authorized expenses of the Government.

Is there any one of our readers that can take exception to those recommendations? For ourself, they meet with our hearty approbation; our only doubt being, whether this is the proper time for the establishment of a United States Bank, (which we understand the President as favoring) and for a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands. That Mr. Tyler will approve of a Bank charter, if Congress should adopt one, we think is evident, not only from his own language, in stating the results of the three systems, (U. S. Bank, Pet Banks, and Sub-Treasury,) but from the fact, which experience has clearly shown, that those at the head of affairs have never been able to administer the Government successfully without a Bank. Look at the first period, from 1811 to 1816, during which we had no National Bank. The currency and exchanges were in a wretched condition. State Bank capital was increased from 42 millions to 89 millions. Government credit was at a low ebb; and specie payments were suspended. These evils were so palpable and overpowering, as to have induced that great stickler for a strict construction of the Constitution, (Mr. Calhoun,) to advocate a Bank, though he has since declared he always thought it violated that Constitution which he had sworn to support. The late Bank remedied all these evils. That having been destroyed by Gen. Jackson, we are once more afflicted. Bank capital increased from 145 millions in 1830 to 440 millions in 1837. The country was first flooded with paper; next followed a revulsion, which deprived us of specie, and curtailed the amount of paper below what is necessary. But we all feel the evils, and it is unnecessary further to describe them. No one can doubt that the Treasury Department is incommoded quite as much as individuals. And Mr. Tyler cannot long administer the Government, without feeling that a Bank is "necessary" to carry into effect the powers granted to it.

The President's suggestion of a compact among the States, regulating the amount of Bank capital which they respectively may charter, is entirely new, and would be of most essential utility, if it were possible to carry it into effect. If such a compact had existed as early as 1830, it would have prevented the creation of such a vast number of mushroom banks as sprung up on the ruins of the U. S. Bank, and whose influence on the public prosperity has been so disastrous. We fear, however, that the scheme is impracticable.

The President states the aggregate outstanding appropriations, left by Mr. Van Buren as a legacy to his successor on the 4th of March last, at the enormous sum of $33,129,616 50. And the deficiency of means to meet such part of these appropriations as will be required during this year, at $11,406,132 98. No other fact is necessary to show that the Extra Session was absolutely necessary.

It seems that gross abuses have been discovered by the Secretary of War, in the management of the Indian affairs in his department.

The paragraph respecting appointments to office, and the rights of the Senate in that particular, is in a spirit that cannot be too highly commended. It is the very reverse of Gen. Jackson's temper, as exhibited in his insulting the Senate, by repeated nominations of persons once rejected, his refusal to nominate any others, and final appointment, by his own arbitrary will, of the persons so rejected.

We ask an examination of the Message itself.

CONGRESS.—In another page we have condensed from the National Intelligencer an account of every thing interesting that has transpired in Congress; and will take care to keep our readers fully informed of its proceedings.

We are indebted to Messrs. Doherty and Rencher for early copies of the President's Message, and

To some young friends at Chapel Hill for a Catalogue of the Members of the Dialectic Society, instituted in the University on the 3d of June 1795.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Finances, came to hand in the last Intelligencer, and will have a place, in whole or in substance, in our next.

We would have been glad to find room for the correspondence between Mr. Webster and the British Minister, growing out of a peremptory demand of the latter for the release of McLeod. Mr. Webster states the views of the Administration in the most clear and forcible manner.

We have received the May and June Nos., united, of that excellent periodical, the Southern Literary Messenger. Its table of contents presents a rich bill of fare.

A WONDERFUL MAN!—The Globe says that Mr. Clay is now President of the United States de facto—Mr. Tyler being only the "Under-President." The same paper declares that "it is perfectly clear now that Mr. Clay presides in both Houses of Congress." We all know that the same Mr. Clay is also a very active member of the Senate; but the Globe says, that "with both the presiding officers at his beck, and a willing majority to follow, Mr. Clay may consider himself the Extraordinary Congress." Yet more, the Globe says, "if Mr. Tyler submits himself to the same dictation, [which the Globe subsequently says he has done,] Mr. Clay may say, "*I am the State!*" Truly, the Globe makes Mr. Clay a more extraordinary man than even the Whigs supposed. They have given him credit for great ability, but they never thought him equal to the performance at one time, of the duties of Senator in Congress, President of the Senate, Speaker of the House, and President of the United States, to say nothing of his being "the Congress," and "the State." The readers of the Globe will doubtless be duly convinced by these high compliments of Mr. Clay's fitness for the Presidency.

The Globe begins its critique on the President's Message by saying that it is "the most painful abortion ever delivered;" that "it is the most noseless monster we have ever seen;" that "it has no handle to its face;" "no head;" no tail," and is without an eye." This part of the Globe's editorial was doubtless written before the Message was delivered; for the Editor goes on to discuss, and of course to condemn, a variety of the President's recommendations.

"Honor and fame from no condition rise;
Act well your part—there all the honor lies."

The Richmond Whig records the death of JAMES SHIPHARD, aged 73, the oldest citizen, but one, of that city, and adds,—

"Though others may have gone down to the grave with gilded names, and a more extended fame, we but speak the sentiment of this entire community, in which he has lived for half a century, when we say, that a worthier, and a more honest man, has not been summoned to his long home. During his residence in this city, his Saddlery Shop, (for that was his calling) was a place of meeting for our most respectable citizens, and we are told none were more frequent in their visits than the late John Marshall, to whose character he bore a strong similitude. As an honest man—none were his superior. We have heard it said that on occasion of the death of a gentleman near this city some years past, he closed his last moments with these words, to his executor: "Whatever Jimmy Shiphard says I owe him, pay him, for it will be correct to a farthing." We need add nothing more to this tribute."

TRIAL OF GLENTWORTH.—The trial of this man for alleged election frauds, took place in New York a few days ago. Stephenson swore hard enough to have convicted him, if the Jury could have believed his testimony, but it appears that more than half of them did not believe him. The Jury could not agree, 7 being for acquittal, and 5 for conviction. In the course of the trial, the District Attorney, Mr. Whiting, a Loco Foco, did an act of justice to a number of highly respectable individuals, that does him great credit. It has been rung in the columns of the Globe, and almost every Loco Foco print, that Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, R. M. Blatchford, Simeon Draper, Jr. and R. C. Wetmore, were pipe layers of distinguished character, and leaders in what they alleged to be the Glentworth frauds; and so often had the slander been repeated, that many no doubt believed there were some grounds for the charge. The charge is now most triumphantly put at rest. The District Attorney has, in open Court, and with a full knowledge of the facts, done these gentlemen ample justice, by declaring their entire innocence, and that there never has been any ground to believe that they had any participation in what is termed the Glentworth frauds.

DOGS.—We understand that many dogs are dying with Distemper; and that one dose, or two at most, of Lobelia, is an effectual remedy. A dose is a large table-spoonful, in a little sweet milk. This we have from a lover of good dogs, who has himself tried it.

There was a spirited chase through our streets yesterday after two dogs supposed to be mad. One of them was killed.

A GOOD JOKE INDEED.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot says,—

"It is a good joke in all the circles here—a topic of general ridicule—that Mr. Calhoun has been boasting in the South that *he*—(John CATALINE Calhoun)—would turn President Tyler *against* the Whigs. *He* turn a Whig President *against* the Whigs! Ha! ha! ha! Why it is only fit to provoke a laugh at the egregious folly of him who is the merest NOBODY now extant among the public men of the country."

Twelve years.—For twelve years the Democracy have exerted themselves to have the country put in a state of defence. For twelve years they have pressed the subject of forts, arsenals, foundries, munitions of war, ships, steam vessels, navy yards, &c. For twelve years they have presented the national defences as the proper object for the application of the surplus revenue, and the overplus of the land revenue not needed for current expenses.

Washington Globe.

For "twelve years" your party, gentlemen of the Globe, and your friends were in power, and "for twelve years" you did nothing for the defence of the country. You may prate "for twelve years" of your sins of omission and commission, and "for twelve years" the people will hold you responsible for both. Must a powerless minority suffer for all the misconduct of a powerful majority?—*New York Express.*

The recent elections show no signs of the reaction which the Locos have told us was taking place in the politics of the country. Even with the neglect which conscious security is so apt to impart, the Whigs have more than sustained the ascendancy they acquired at the fall elections, so that the tide is still setting in their favor. It would, indeed, be strange if the People were so soon to show a disposition to again take those into favor whom they had so recently, and for so just a cause, rejected.

Massachusetts Spy.

There is now wanting only two or three links to complete the long line of Rail Road from *Maine* to *North Carolina*—24 miles of which is between *Hartford and Springfield* and fifty miles from *New Haven ford to the State Line of New York*, making one entire line from Buffalo on the west and Portland on the east to the city of Washington—in length of over 1000 miles! when this is completed, we have an iron line from the east to the west, north to south and south-west, of continued lines with the exception of about 50 miles from Washington to Fredericksburg, Va., of nearly 2000 miles.

Hartford Courant.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

We are indebted to a friend who attended the Literary Carnival at Chapel Hill, for the annexed full and graphic description of the Exercises on the occasion:

Mr. GALES: Knowing your anxious concern for the welfare and advancement of our University, I send you the following hurried account of its late Commencement Exercises.

The Examination began on Monday the 24th of May, and was continued until Wednesday the 2d inst. I wish I could add that it was attended by a respectable number of the Trustees. This, however, was not the case. When will these guardians of North Carolina's best interests feel, as they ought, the high responsibilities of the trust reposed in them, and by their annual presence cheer the hearts and strengthen the hands of those who are laboring to instruct her youth! It is due to our patriotic Governor, and the Speaker of the House of Commons, to state that they were present during the last two days of the Examination, and closely inspected all the departments of the Institution.

The eye of a visiter cannot but be struck with the improvements which have been made, both in the external appearance and the internal police of the University, within the last three or four years. The dark colored walls of the buildings have been clad in a lighter livery, forming a tasteful contrast with the deep green of the surrounding foliage. There is, in the dormitories and lecture-rooms, an increased attention to neatness and cleanliness. The "*Campus*"—or grounds immediately adjoining the buildings—will soon be enclosed with a neat and substantial stone wall. Trees have been set out in various parts of the College area, and the venerable old grove has been so grubbed and trimmed and thinned, as to lose much of its rude forest garb, while increased vigor has been given to the growth that remains. These improvements, however, although pleasing to the eye of every one who remembers how long that lovely place lay in its native rudeness, do not convey to the heart half so much pleasure as is derived from witnessing the improved deportment of the young men of the Institution.—Their attention to Strangers, and the good order preserved by them during the protracted exercises of the Commencement were honorable to the place and to their native State, no less than to themselves. It is with pleasure also that I add, that the Report of the Faculty represents the last Session as one distinguished for uninterrupted good order, and for increased attention to study. The Graduates were forty-three in number, the largest class that ever received its degrees at that Institution. They were all, with two exceptions, sons of the "Old North." I subjoin their names:

Benjamin-Franklin Atkins, Thomas-Lenoir Avery, Robertus-Rufus Bridgers, Johannes-Wilsen Brodnax, Robertus Burton, Archibaldus-Henderson Caldwell, Guilelmus-Johannes Clark, Johannes-Solomon Dancy, Leonidas-LaFayette Dancy, Guilelmus-Franciscus Dancy, Jacobus-Alison Delk, Robertus-Duncan Dickson, Johannes-Willis-Ellis, Johannes-Sinnamer Erwin, Chauncey-Williams Graham, Stephanus Graham, Guilelmus-Wills Green, Atlas-Octavus Harrison, Johannes-Davis Hawkins, jr., Ricardus-Bromehan Haywood, Johannes-Franklin Hoke, Angus-Robinson Kelly, Jacobus-Allen Long, Hector McAlester, Vardry-Alexander McBee, Montford McGehee, Andreas-Franklin McRee, Samuel-Brown Mellreeters, Stephanus-Andrews Norfleet, Franciscus-Marion Pearson, Richmond-Nicholas Pearson, Carolus Phillips, Samuel-Field Phillips, Horatio-Matthæus Polk, Thos. Rutlin, Jesse-Georgius Shepherd, Robertus Strange, jr., Jacobus-Fauntleroy Taylor, Jacobus-Hervey Viser, Samuel-Hoey Walkup, Thomas-Badger Wetmore, Johannes-Calhoun Williams, Jacobus-Henderson Williams.

I send herewith the several bills of the exercises on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings. The Declaimers acquitted themselves well, as did also the Speakers on Wednesday evening, saying that the greater number of their Speeches were much too long. When a Speaker, on such an occasion, exceeds ten or twelve minutes, that excess seldom fails to be a tax upon his hearers, and a detraction from his own just merits.

DECLAIMERS *for Monday Evening, May 31st, 1841, selected from the Freshman Class.*

1. Walter L. Steele, (Richmond County.) Extract, Houston on Breach of Privilege.
2. Leonidas C. Edwards, (Person.) Extract, Webster's reply to Hayne.
3. William A. Blount, (Washington.) Extract, Prentiss's defence of Judge Wilkinson.
4. Robin Jones, (Hillsborough.) Extract, Fisk's Oration on the Freedom of the Press.
5. Robert H. Cowan, (Wilmington,) Extract, Bishop Doane's Eulogy on Harrison.
6. John Cowan, (Wilmington.) Extract, Everett's Eulogy on La Fayette.

DECLAIMERS *for Tuesday Evening, June 1st, 1841, selected from the Sophomore Class.*

1. Richard B. Hill, (Wilmington.) Extract, from Webster on the President's Protest.
2. Joseph M. Bunch, (E. Tennessee.) Extract, Rayner on the Sub-Treasury.
3. Richard T. Jones, (Brunswick, Va.) Extract, Hayne's Eulogy on Washington.
4. Ashley G. Brown, (Granville.) Extract, Patrick Henry on American Independence.
5. Robert P. Dick, (Greensborough.) Extract, Webster, Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson.
6. John L. Meares, (Wilmington,) Extract, Preston on the Expunging Resolution.

SPEAKERS *for Wednesday Evening, June 2d, 1841, Representatives of the two Societies.*

1. Wm. S. Mullins, (Fayetteville.) The Triumph of free principles in France.
2. Rufus Barringer, (Cabarrus.) The Extension of the British Empire.
3. Joseph C. Huske, (Fayetteville,) The Influence of Christianity on Society.
4. Robert D. Wilson, (Caswell,) the Influence of Woman.
5. John F. Jack, (Grainger Co., Alabama.) The Superiority of the present over past ages.
6. James W. Campbell, (Marengo Co., Alabama.) The Influence of Science upon individual happiness.

The day preceding the Commencement, afforded a rich repast to the patriot and the lover of eloquence. The Address of Mr. Haywood in the forenoon, was one that did credit to his head and heart. Instead of selecting, as is often the case, a subject of no practical interest to the Institution or the State, he chose for his theme '*The want of State Pride in North Carolina.*' This he illustrated in various particulars, but in none so strikingly as in the neglect of the University by those who are constitutionally her bounden guardians and benefactors. Frequently during his fervent appeals to the hearts of Carolina's sons, did I wish that the assembled State were present before him, but especially that portion of it which is to legislature for her future welfare. At one time, his audience was mortified and humbled at the view of the little that had been done by the State to elevate herself among her sisters of the Union. At another, they were gratified to learn the number and the extent of her resources; and then, again, were excited, by mingled feelings of pride and mortification, to pledge themselves unreservedly to the promotion of her interests. The friends of the University cannot but feel grateful to Mr. H. for his powerful advocacy on this occasion, while they look with confidence to the good effect to be produced by the publication of his enlarged views, his correct details, and his eloquent appeals to the State pride of every one calling himself a North Carolinian. But I would not have you to suppose that Mr. H's. Address consisted only of dry details, uninteresting statistics, and scraps of our State's history. Though decidedly of the practical order, it was occasionally lighted up by flashes of true eloquence, worthy both of the subject and the occasion. I will not say more of it, as I trust that it will soon be in the Press, and on its way to enlighten the ignorance and shame the prejudice of the public mind.

Mr. Bruce's Address in the afternoon, was, in all respects, an *admirable* one. His subject was, '*The causes that have impeded the growth of American Literature*'—and most ably and eloquently was it treated. It abounded with cogent reasoning, historical facts, classical allusions, the aptest illustrations, and sentiments of the purest patriotism, and the most enlightened piety. If the Orator succeeded in convincing us of our inferiority to our Mother-land in Literature and the Arts, he left us, for the time, in doubt, whether the specimen of genuine eloquence to which we were then listening, could possibly be surpassed by the writers of that or of any other land. Mr. B. is from Halifax, Va. He is a graduate of our University, and retains a strong attachment to his *Alma Mater*. He is one of the few who, in the midst of abounding wealth and extensive possessions, find time to cultivate letters. No one could have heard that Address without supposing its author, instead of being as he is one of the largest planters in our Country, had been all his day an exclusive devotee to Polite Literature. The manner of Mr. B. is of the forcible and impressive, rather than of the graceful order. For an hour and a half, he riveted upon his subject the charmed attention of a crowded house.

But I must cease this strain of eulogy, although conscious that I utter the sentiments, not of myself alone, but of all that heard that address.

I will only add that the weather was delightful the crowd great, and the music very fine. Every thing about the Institution seems to promise better, and still better things. An able hand is at the helm of its affairs, and an open sea before it. May the prospering gales of public opinion waft it safely and speedily on its course!

AN ALUMNUS.

The following was the Order of the Exercises on COMMENCEMENT DAY:

FORENOON.

1. Prayer.
2. Salutatory Oration in Latin.—Wm. F. Dancy, *Tarborough.*
3. Oration. "National Pride."—Samuel F. Phillips, *Chapel Hill.*
4. Oration. "Science of Law."—Robert T. Bridgers, *Edgecombe.*
5. Oration. "Progress of Constitutional Liberty."—John S. Erwin, *Burke.*
6. Oration. "Influence of circumstances on Character."—Benjamin F. Atkins, *Cumberland.*
7. Oration. "The Heroes of the Revolution."—Francis M. Pearson, *Anson.*

AFTERNOON.

1. Discours sur la conquete de Grenade.—James A. Delk, *Virginia.*
2. Oration. "Character of Alexander Hamilton."—Jesse G. Shepherd, *Cumberland.*
3. Oration. "Moral Grandeur of the Bible."—James A. Long, *Randolph.*
4. Oration. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence."—William J. Clark, *Raleigh.*
5. Valedictory Oration.—Charles Philips, *Chapel Hill.*
6. Degrees conferred.
7. Report of the Faculty.
8. Prayer.

Ogle's Speech.—Much injustice has been done to the memory of Mr. Ogle, by a portion of the Press, in reference to his celebrated speech delivered at the last Session of Congress.

Because the White House was left by Mr. Van Buren in a deranged and shabby state, it is argued that Ogle's picture of the almost regal magnificence of the furniture, &c., was a fancy sketch, drawn for political effect. Now, by reference to the speech, which was so politely termed "an omnibus of lies" by the Globe, it will be seen that, for all the immense expenditures to adorn and furnish the President's House, Mr. Ogle has *produced the vouchers and the items as copied from official statements.* So that the whole affair amounts to this, that either the sums vouched *were* expended for the purposes indicated, (and if so what has become of the furniture?) or the money was expended for other purposes, and falsely charged to the item specified. Neither aspect of the case is very favorable to the character of Mr. Van Buren's administration.

The only mode by which Mr. Ogle can be proved to have indulged in fictions, is to show that his quotations from official statements were forgeries. If his quotations were true, large sums of money must have been expended in furniture or falsely charged to the account of furniture.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

Carrying Concealed Arms.—The dreadful occurrence which was investigated before Judge Dick on Wednesday last elicited from the Judge and from the Counsel some casual remarks on the practice of carrying deadly weapons, which all present were no doubt gratified to hear, from quarters so intelligent and influential. With one of the gentlemen we think, and long have thought, that our General Assembly should take effective steps to eradicate this noxious sprout of the customs of the South-west. The practice is not prevalent in our community, and we are proud and happy to say it. But in other sections it does prevail, to an extent not only justifying but requiring legislative interference.

Probably more than half the shocking deeds of violence and murder, which are daily occurring, and of late have been fearfully increasing, result more immediately from the circumstance that the perpetrators have instruments of death about their persons while their anger is upon them. And it is a reflection which we think warranted in the philosophy of the human mind, that a constant *familiarity* with deadly weapons begets a secret desire to *use* them; thus implanting and nourishing, by means of this vain custom, the most unnatural and fiendish propensity ever entertained by the human heart.—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Proscription.—The everlasting cry of Proscription (says the Jonesborough Whig) coming from the Locofoco Federalists, increases both in fury and sound, but without exciting the least commiseration, among those who know that party. When an Officer is appointed, whether his predecessor has been removed by the appointing power—whether he has been taken to another world by the Almighty—or whether he resigns, it seems perfectly immaterial with the complainants—the cry is, "*Proscription for opinion's sake.*" Men who do die, men who resign, and men who are set aside for good and sufficient causes, are alike the victims of Whig vengeance, and represent the guillotine as streaming with blood!

We wish, just here, to call public attention to a few small matters we have collected. The first is a Resolution adopted at an overwhelming meeting of the Locofocos of the City of New York, in May, 1840, at the *Sixth Ward Hotel*, by the Van Buren democracy—at which Phineas Parker presided as chairman. See the Resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Offices belong to the *Democrats*, and that duty to ourselves and our country, requires that *every Whig in office should be removed!*"

On page 87, of the Extra-Globe, of the 15th July, 1840, under the caption of "Federal Whig Office Holders," will be found an editorial, from which we make the following brief extract:—

"Let us hear no more about every 'Whig' having been proscribed from office. There are more of them in office than know what is becoming a *gentleman*—much less a man of *honor*. Those who can reconcile it to themselves openly to *abuse an Administration*, and yet, *cling to office under it*, have TOO LITTLE HONOR to be QUITE HONEST."

The President's Message was conveyed to Frederick by an express locomotive, in three hours after its delivery at Washington. The last twenty miles were run in precisely *half an hour*,—the last six miles in *seven minutes*, and the last three miles in *three minutes*—or at the rate of *sixty miles an hour.*

Silk.—If it requires a quarter of an acre of land (says the Cleveland Herald) to produce wheat sufficient for one barrel of flour worth five dollars, the same extent of land appropriated to the culture of silk might and should produce ten pounds of silk worth sixty dollars. The transportation of a pound of silk worth six dollars will cost no more than a pound of flour worth less than three cents. The cultivation of an acre of mulberry trees need not exceed double the expense of a corn crop. But if our estimate be too large by half, the product would yield a much better return than any other crop.

Hogs or no Hogs?—The "Cheraw Gazette," in publishing a notice for a Town meeting, to consider of the propriety of passing an Ordinance prohibiting Hogs from running at large, indulges in the following Soliloquy, which we recommend to the serious attention of *our* Municipal Authorities:

Hogs or no Hogs? That's the question:
Whether 'tis better for the Town to suffer,
The stings and odours of the Swinish multitude,
Or war against them, to the knife, denounce,
And by impounding, end them.

The following anecdote was related by the late John Adams, even to the last days of his life, with all that good humor which was so characteristic of him, and it is presumed has not yet passed away from the minds of many who have heard it from his own lips: a few only of his strong expressions are remembered:

"When I was a boy, I had to study the Latin grammar, but it was dull, and I hated it. My father was anxious to send me to college, and therefore I studied the grammer till I could bear with it no longer, and going to my father I told him I did not like study, and asked him for some other employment. It was opposing his wishes, and he was quick in his answer,—"Well, John," said he, "if Latin grammar does not suit, you may try ditching, perhaps that will: my meadow yonder needs a ditch, and you may put by Latin and try that." This seemed a delightful change, and to the meadow I went. But I soon found ditching harder than Latin, and the first forenoon was the longest I ever experienced. That day I ate the bread of labor, and glad was I when night came on. That night I made some comparisons between Latin grammar and ditching, but said not a word about it. I dug the next forenoon, and wanted to return to Latin at dinner; but it was humiliating. At night toil conquered pride, and I told my father, (one of the severest trials of my life,) that if he chose I would go back to Latin grammar. He was glad of it; and if I have since gained any distinction, it has been owing to the two days labor in that abominable ditch."

A Miss Mary Prince, aged 100 years and 1 month, lately died at Philadelphia, having attained that advanced age in a state of single blessedness."

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, Captain THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES, of the United States Army, to Miss LAURA WETMORE, daughter of I. Wetmore, Esq.

In this County, on the 27th ult. by the Rev. Evander McNair, Mr. HECTOR McLEAN to Miss CATHARINE McDOUGALD, daughter of the Rev. Allan McDougald, all of this county.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, MARY ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Murdoc and Narcissa McKinnon, aged 5 months and 29 days.

At his residence in Gainesville, Ala. on the 30th of April, Dr. SAMUEL N. SOUTHERLAND, in the 37th year of his age. His native State was North Carolina; he was a Graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and a highly accomplished scholar and gentleman.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

May 30.—Schr. Martha Wood from Boston. 31.—Schrs. Julia from New York. W. Hart from do., Baltimore from do., Mary Francis from ——, Jack Downing from ——, Delta from Boston. June 1.—Brig Diploma from New York.

DEPARTURES.

May 26.—Schr. Venus for Philadelphia, Brig Echo for Newport (R. I.) 27.—Brig Benjamin for St. Jago de Cuba; Schrs. Rochester for New London, Challenge for Gloucester, (Mass.) Eliza Jane for Barbadoes, Eagle for Robbinston, (Maine.)

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—JUNE 9.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Lime,	$2½ a $2¾
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Lead, bar,	7 a 7½
Bacon,	6½ a 7½	Mackerel,	none.
Beeswax,	25 a 26	Molasses,	27 a 30
Butter,	12½ a 15	Oats,	a 30
Bale Rope,	8 a 10	Oil, Linseed	80 a 85
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Nails, cut,	6½ a 7
Cotton,	7½ a 10½	Powder, keg,	$6½
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 22	Rags,	3½
Cotton Bag'ng,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8½ a 11
Corn.	55 a 60	Lump;	16
Copperas,	3½ a 4	Loaf,	18 a 20
Candles, F. F.	17	Salt,	06 a 75
Flour,	$5 a $6	Sack,	$1 90 a $2¼
Feathers,	35 a 37½	Tallow,	10 a 11
Flaxseed,	75 a 80	Tin, box,	$13½
Hides, green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 5
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	$1 a 00
Iron,	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
Lard,	7 a 8	Wool,	15 a 20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 8½ cts. pr. yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 2.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00 a 14 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 00 a 6 25; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 25 a 5 50; Staves, W. O. rough, 16 00 a 18 00; dressed, none; R. O. rough, 10 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 48 a 50; Salt, coarse, 27 a 35; Rice 3 00 a 3 12½.

CHERAW MARKET—June 1.

Bacon 7 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 8 a 10½; Corn 50; Flour 5 00 a 5 25; Feathers 40 a 45; Iron 5½ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

☞ The LADIES' FAIR will commence This Evening in the Masonic Hall, and will be continued to-morrow evening.

Wednesday, 9th June.

The SCHOOL ELECTION in Robeson County will take place on Monday, 28th July. Poll Keepers will please take notice, that the Act of Assembly requires them to make return to the Board within three days.

ABSALOM DAVIS, Jr.,
Chairman of the Board of Superintendents.

June 8, 1841. 53tf

HORSES, WAGON, &c.

ONE likely black Horse, well calculated for a family Horse; one bay Horse, works kindly in Harness; one four-horse Wagon; one Dray and Harness, and a one horse Carryall and Harness; complete,—all or any of them will be sold a bargain.

COOK & Co.

June 4th 1841. 52-3w.

AUCTION EXTRAORDINARY!

Will be sold by auction the first fair day ... the Washington Market, the celebrated ...k pony, Abolition, lately rode by citizen Ritchie of the Enquirer. Abolition was ...sed in New York upon the estate of the ...-President, and was sired by *his* memorable high horse, Negro Suffrage. He made ... last race on the 6th of April, against "Hard Cider," and has since gone into stable, where by a little kindness he may be kept in fine order for the fall races in 1841. Notes of the Sub-treasury would be ...rred, but as a disposition of the animal is desirable, a liberal *credit* will be given if required.

Will be sold at the same time and place, the following rare and valuable collection of New Works, by old authors, recently published, and never before offered for sale. ... an opportunity has never before been ...ented in this or any other country. It is thought that a bare mention of the initials of the authors' names will be sufficient to ...ct the trade at large, as individual ad...rs of the authors, and especially those ... appreciate the consolations of philoso... in retirement.

J*** M. N***s.
Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE.

1. The Consolations of Retirement, dedicated to Mr. Van Buren, by J. K. P******g.
2. The Cultivation of Cabbages preferable to the pursuit of Power, by M. V. B.
3. Report on the Navigation and Defences of Salt River, by J. R. P*****tt.
4. Temperance Address, showing the evils and immorality of "Hard Cider;" Dr. D****n.
5. Diplomacy; or the art of settling Boundary Disputes in a quarter of a Century, by J. F*****h.
6. The Rise and Progress of Swartwouting; or the art of Financial Depletion; by L***i W*******y.
7. The Versatility of Language; or libels on D. Webster, H. Clay, W. C. Rives, and N. P. Tallmadge; 24 vols. quarto, by Editor of the "Globe."
8. The Almighty "One Dollar;" an essay, by A. K****ll.
9. The Proscription of 1829 contrasted with the tardy justice of 1841, by the author of "Vindex."
10. Modern *Crow*-nology illustrated by J. C*****n.
11. The last Crust; a political torpedo, by B. F. B****r.
12. Loco-focoism; its birth and death. A lament. By F***y W***t.
13. Notes of the Dying Swan; or the last words of "the sweet little fellow." Motto: "Much yet remains unsung." By T. R*****e.
14. Insensibility to Fear; my Birthright, by F. W. P*****s.
15. The United States of South Carolina, superior to the Union, by R. B. R**tt.
16. The art of following in the footsteps of "illustrious predecessors," by J***e H**t.
17. The pleasures of Angling for minnows in the Miami, by Dr. D****n.
18. The economy of Salt, or reasons for a $19,000 job, by J. C. R***s.
19. Reminiscences of Chapel Hill, or the convenience of a Cravat, by T. H. B****n.
20. The adventures of a Vampire, or the Spirit of the Globe in search of political capital, by F. P. B***r.
21. The Game Cock and Duellist; or a dead shot, by J. A. B***m.
22. Droppings from the eaves; baby-wakers, National omens, death-bed scenes, Log Cabins, iron cages, gold eagles, and coon skins. A book for children, with pictures. By B***n, K****ll & M****n.

Will be sold, also, at the same time and ...e, a great variety of smaller articles too ...nerous to mention; consisting of "Wing ...s," "pipes," red flannel petticoats, iron ...s, "Globes," "Crisis", circulars, blank ...s, political torpedoes, last crusts, a ...ntity of bottled tears for dismissed o...ls, a few white men sold for debt, poetical ...ments, a few disabled blood-hounds, and ...dry little hobbies, and other parapherna... appertaining to a party camp.—They ... sold, not for any fault, but because the ...ers being "about to leave town," have ... further use for them.—*Madisonian.*

Portrait of the President.—Mr. Charles ...erich of this city, has published a most ...hed and capital lithographic likeness of ... Tyler. We have seldom seen a print ... much truth and excellence. No one ...mistake the striking features of the President, and the picture bears even the air of ...pendence which characterizes the origi... We learn from it that Mr. Tyler was ... March 29, 1790.—*Madisonian.*

Divorce.—A singular case was recently ...led in the Supreme Court of Massachu...s, at Boston. It was a libel for a di...e. The facts, as stated in a Boston pa... are these. More than half a dozen ...s ago, the husband of the Libellant ...ook her. Having been absent several ...rs without being heard from, his wife ... informed that he was dead; and sup...ing herself a widow, she did not consider ...ecessary to go through a tedious process ... ceremonial mourning for the departed, ... in a short time exchanged the sable ...ed (if, indeed, she had ever put it on) for ... bridal white. Soon after her second ...rriage, her first husband made his appearance, either to claim his wife, or disturb her ...et. The good woman, finding herself provided with a double portion of husband, applied to the law for relief, and prayed that ... first lord and master might be ... mere surplusage. The Court granted ... request and decreed a divorce.

LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,



IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whom the business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. ... attention will be paid to the comfort and con... ...nce of his Guests. E. LOVE.

April 26, 1841. 47tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS ... which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank ...ks, and the balance in a course of payment, ... monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against ...by fire, in any part of this State, and will also ...river risks between Fayetteville and Wilming... ...and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of ... Cloths, Satinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Muslin-de-laines, Fancy Prints.

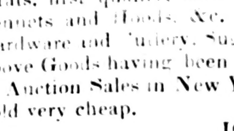
Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

April 6, 1841. 44-tf.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
50 bags Rio COFFEE,
6 hhds. St. Croix, Porto Rico and N. O. SUGARS,
25 hhds. prime MOLASSES,
50 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
30 do. White Lead, in Oil,
25 do. FF and FFF Powder,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
12 tons Swedes and English Iron,
5 bbls. Linseed Oil,
10 do. Tanners' and Bank ditto,
2 do. Spirits Turpentine, &c. &c.,

Together with many other articles belonging to the Grocery line. We shall continue to receive such articles as are suited to the Spring Trade; all of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1841. 38tf

P. S.—We also have on hand an excellent two horse WAGON, new, and left here for sale.

C. J. & R. M. O.

NEW BOOKS.

HALLECK'S Selections from the British Poets being the 112th and 113th vols. of Harper's Family Library. Life and Writings of Franklin, 2 vols. Miss Leslie's House Book. Who shall be Heir? a new Novel. Goethe's Correspondence. Mrs. Sigourney's Letters to Mothers. Who shall be greatest? a Tale, by Mary Howitt. Chitty's Blackstone, new Edition. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

February 23.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Creston & Morris Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed to the Brick Store lately occupied by Nott & Starr, where he will continue the AUCTION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, as usual.

☞ All orders left at his Office will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

January 26, 1841. 34tf

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel. De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d. Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote. Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman. Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c. E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
500 bushels Oats,
10 casks Land Plaister,
Red Clover Seed.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

February 9, 1841. 36-tf.

ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE.

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE & FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY, direct from the Manufacture in Philadelphia, just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1841.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

THE Subscriber has received the series of School Books so highly recommended by Mr. J. Orville Taylor, viz: The Little Thinker, Nos. 1 and 2; Kay's Reader, Nos. 1, 2, and 3; Child's Guide; Town's Analysis of Derivative Words; Wilson's Civil Polity; Olney's U. States, on a new plan; First Lessons in Chemistry; Phisiology for Children; Geology for Schools; First Lessons in Natural Philosophy; Young Reader; Robbins's Outlines of History; &c. &c. E. J. HALE.

Feb'y 1.

25 DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 4th day of May, 1840, a Negro Fellow named JACK. Said Negro is forty-five years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, dark complected, kinky hair, thin beard, prominent breast, flat nose, protruded lips, and a small black spot on the upper part of his tongue. His foot is ten to eleven inches long, broad at the toes, with a narrow heel. He stammers a little when spoken to, and resembles the African in his general appearance. Jack is well known in this neighborhood, and also in the vicinity of Laurel Hill, near which place I resided for several years. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said Negro to me at my residence, or a reasonable compensation for such information as may lead to his apprehension and recovery.

YOUNGER NEWTON, Sen.

Marlborough District, S. C., April 20, 1841. 47tf

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1840.

Ann Simmons *vs.* Wm. Simmons.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wm. Simmons, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Carolinian and Fayetteville Observer for three months, notifying said defendant to appear at the Fall Term, 1841, of this court, to answer plead or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness Alexander McDowell, Clerk of said court, at office, the 5th day of February, 1841.

ALEXANDER McDOWELL, *Clerk.*

April 28, 1841. 47-3m.

BANK STOCK FOR SALE

NINE SHARES Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For terms, apply at this Office.

January 11, 1841. 32tf

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,

Who will ... a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

25,000 Juniper Shingles,

WARRANTED EVERY ONE GOOD. For sale by

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Dec. 15, 1840. 28tf



ENTERTAINMENT

I TAKE this method of returning thanks to my friends and the public for former success in business; also to say, my house is still open for the reception of Travellers, and is the Stage Office, where seats are secured and accommodations ready for Passengers, with continued exertions to give satisfaction.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, March 13, 1841. 41tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

NEW

Tailoring Establishment.

E. D. KEELIN & CO.

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the surrounding country, that they have commenced the

TAILORING BUSINESS

In the Store lately occupied as a Jeweller's Shop by Mr. Beasley, near Liberty Point, where they are prepared to execute all work in their line in the best and most fashionable manner, and upon reasonable terms.

February 25, 1841. 39tf

FOR SALE,

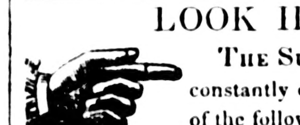
2 CHESTS FINE HYSON TEA,
2 quarter casks Sherry WINE, (cheap.)
10 barrels Calcined PLASTER.

Dec. 30, 1840. J. HUSKE & SON.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

LOOK HERE!



THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of the following articles, viz:—

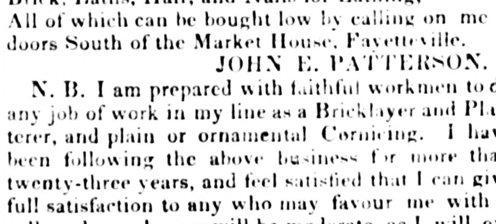
Thomastown Lime and Calcined Plaster Paris for Plastering,
Roman Cement and Water Lime for building Cisterns water tight,
Nova Scotia rotten Plaster Paris for manuring Land,
Brick, Laths, Hair, and Nails for Lathing,

All of which can be bought low by calling on me 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

N. B. I am prepared with faithful workmen to do any job of work in my line as a Bricklayer and Plasterer, and plain or ornamental Corniceing. I have been following the above business for more than twenty-three years, and feel satisfied that I can give full satisfaction to any who may favour me with a call, and my charges will be moderate, as I will expect the money for my services in all cases, for the old proverb says money makes the mare go, and the want of it will stop her. J. E. P.

November 2, 1840. 22tf



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

6 Carriages,
7 Barouches,
5 four-wheel Buggies, very light.
3 Buggy Gigs, ditto.
5 Sulkeys, ditto.
6 Spring Wagons, and
4 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, June 1, 1841.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, olive, green, invisible green, Oxford drab and Cadet mixed Cloths and Cassimeres,
Superior Vesting,
345 pieces Linen Drilling, } Uncommonly cheap.
125 do Irish Linen, }
500 do Calico, some superior style,
Superior French Emb'd Lawns,
Ditto English Printed ditto,
Checked Muslin, Bishop Lawn, and Anker Bolting Cloths,

With many other articles, comprising a very large assortment;—all of which being purchased at the late Package Sales, will enable us to sell at very reduced prices for CASH, or on the usual time to punctual customers.

March 30, 1841. 43tf

☞ PRESS FOR SALE. ☜

BEING desirous of embarking in another business, I now offer the establishment of the WILMINGTON ADVERTISER for sale.

I do not know of a more eligible situation for persons desirous of embarking in the printing business, than Wilmington, North Carolina.

Terms accommodating. Application must be post paid.

Our exchange papers will oblige us by copying this advertisement until forbidden.

F. C. HILL.

Wilmington, Nov. 12, 1840.

MILLWRIGHT.

THE undersigned, having located himself in Fayetteville for the purpose of carrying on the MILLWRIGHT BUSINESS in all its branches, throughout this and the adjoining States, such as the building of Cotton Factories, Paper, Saw, Flour, and Corn Mills, &c., will execute orders in his line with a promptness that will be, he presumes, satisfactory to employers. He will warrant his work, as to quality, to be equal to any done in the country. Any person wanting a job in his line, will address the undersigned at Fayetteville, N. C.

EDWARD YOUNG.

Fayetteville, March 1841. 43-6m

He refers to the following Proprietors and Agents of Cotton Factories, by whom he has been employed, viz:

C. P. Mallett, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. G. Cairnes, Lexington, N. C.
Wm. Anderson, Camden, S. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

In Equity, February Term, 1841.

Wesley B. Thomas *vs.* John Gunter.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Gunter, Daniel W. Kelly and Nancy his wife, James Womack and Sarah his wife, Isaac Gunter, James Watson and Elizabeth his wife, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that unless the said Defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the Monday before the last Monday of August next, and plead, answer, or demur, this cause will be set for hearing and heard ex parte.

Witness, S. C. Bruce, Clerk and Master of said Court of Equity, the 3d Monday of February, 1841.

[49] S. C. BRUCE, *C. M. E.*

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

... ... they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1y

SWAIM'S PANACEA,

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Siphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious mixtures made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila.," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which none is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

NEW NOVELS, &c.

THE KINSMEN, or the Black Riders of Congaree; Night and Morning, by Bulwer; The Old Curiosity Shop, by Dickens; Charles O'Mallay, the Irish Dragoon; The Quadroone, or St. Michael's Day; Heads of the People; Combe's Tour in the U. States; Wilberforce's Correspondence; Mechanic's Own Book; Tales of History; Farewell Tales; Sedgwick's Stories; Southern Harmony; Mitchell's Geography, &c. Just received by E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

10 BAGS PRIME LAGUIRA COFFEE,
1000 lbs. Loaf SUGAR,
Hyson and Black TEA,
Sperm CANDLES,
Mackerel in half barrels, and Cod FISH,
London PORTER, in casks,
An assortment of PAINTS,
White and Red LEAD,
Spanish WHITING, do. BROWN,
Prussian BLUE,
VERDEGRIS, in canisters,
Chrome YELLOW,
Copal VARNISH,
Spirits of TURPENTINE and PAINT,
Olive OIL, &c. &c.
Old CHEESE and kegs of CRACKERS.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

April 6, 1841. 44

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine, as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Donaldson Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839. 37tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public from the Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted; hence arise Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, torpor or relaxed and irregular state of the Bowels. These disorders neglected, eventually destroy the strongest constitutions, and cannot be counteracted but by medicines that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, vigor and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with suitable directions accompanying each box. They are known by him as the composition of an eminent Physician, who has successfully studied and treated bilious complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Sole Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840. 83tf

Certificate of Rev. A. B. McGilvary, of the South Carolina Conference.

I certify, that for three years past I have frequently taken "the Deobstruent Pills," and unhesitatingly pronounce them the best medicine for biliary attacks that I ever have used. I have also in my circuits frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy benefit. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. McGILVARY.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S
ORIGINAL
SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bilious headache; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us.* As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or 9 per dozen.

THE PATRIARCH,

OR, FAMILY LIBRARY MAGAZINE.

PATRONIZED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF LADIES.

Editorial Department superintended by Rev. R. W. BAILEY.

THE PATRIARCH will be published on the ... days of January, March, May, July, September, and November, with a clear type, on good paper, octavo form. Each number will contain 48 pages, suited to make a yearly volume of 288 pages of permanent value. The first having been delayed ... March, the fifth will be published on the first of October.

Price $1 per annum in advance. It will be found, for the matter contained, among the cheapest publications.

At the low price stated, it is manifest, expensive agencies cannot be employed. All *Clergymen* and *Post Masters* are, therefore, respectfully requested to act as agents, to take subscriptions, and remit payments. Money, current where the subscriber lives, will always be received.

Subscriptions, Remittances, and all communications on the pecuniary concerns of the Patriarch, to be made to Jonathan Leavitt, 14 John street, New York; or to Joseph Etter, Washington, D. C. (post paid.)

All communications concerning the Editorial department may be made to Rev. R. W. Bailey, 14 John street, New York.

To Editors.—Publishers of newspapers who insert this Prospectus of the Patriarch, and send a *copy of the paper containing it to the New American, Washington, D. C.,* will promptly receive the numbers of the Patriarch for the year.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"The Patriarch, or Family Library Magazine" is the title of a new, and, we should think, highly useful monthly work, designed to define and enforce doctrines of nature and revelation, which describe the *Family*—1, as the great social organization; as a primary school of education. ... institution. The present number contains ... engravings, and among them a portrait of ... R. W. Bailey. New York, Jonathan ... Washington, Joseph Etter.—*Madisonian.*

The introductory article, by the Editor, is ... Family as an elementary school of education. ... should be glad to give this article entire to our readers, but its length precludes it. We however ... all to obtain the work and read it for themselves; if the future numbers equal the present, we are ... they will never regret the price paid for it, ... be amply recompensed in the rich family instruction conferred.—*Baptist Record.*

The number before us is well got up, and contains a number of sound and valuable articles. ... design of the work is unquestionably good ... carried on in the spirit in which it has commenced, "The Patriarch" will prove a valuable auxiliary to the cause of instruction.—*Saturday Chronicle.*

Its editorial department evinces judgment and ability.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The whole number is a very neat specimen of typography, while the reading matter is exceedingly adapted to the purpose intended.—*U. States Gazette.*

It contains a variety of useful practical papers. ... object of the work is most certainly a good one, ... neatly printed.—*New Yorker.*

We think it will be a useful and popular ... *Journal of Commerce.*

The first number gives a very favorable ... that it will be a useful and popular work. *New York Evangelist.*

The first number embraces a variety of interesting topics, forcibly discussed, and intended chiefly to promote the interests of the domestic circle. ... ters whose labors are engaged for its pages ... earnest of the value of the work.—*N. Y. Commercial.*



IMPORTED FLATTERER

WILL make the ensuing Season in Fayetteville, under the management of the subscriber.

TERMS.

Fifty Dollars the Season, to commence ... March, and end 10th of July, 1841. Breeders who have patronised him two Seasons, will be allowed a deduction of twenty per cent., and of ten per cent. for one Season. A deduction of twenty per cent. will also be made to classes of six mares. Mares failing to Flatterer in the Spring, will be permitted to attend him in the Fall, (if desired) gratis, or the following Spring for half price.

PEDIGREE.

FLATTERER was got by Muley, (sire of Leviathan, &c.) his dam, Clare, by Marmion—g. d. Harpalice by Gohanna—g. g. d. Amazon by ...—g. g. g. d. Fractious by Mercury—Woodpecker mare—Everlasting by *Eclipse*—Hyæna by Snap—Miss Belsea by Regulus—Bartlett's Childers—Honeywood's Arabian—Mr. Bowe's Byerly mare, the dam of the two true Blues, &c. &c.

Extended Pedigree and other particulars in bills.

Mares from a distance will have good pasturage gratis, and be well fed for thirty cents per ... Every care will be taken to avoid, but no ... will be assumed for, accidents.

JOHN BLA...

Fayetteville, February 2, 1841.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and ... *Medicine* has proved successful these ... years past, and is universally acknowledged by ... who have tried it, to be far superior to any ... medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no ... will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ... worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroys the constitution,* bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thus relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. ... medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the early *stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus.* As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by ... In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach.*

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

[16-1Ypd] WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.